PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1988

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# OLYMPIC COS PODIUM

### A King Dethroned, a Queen Crowned

Andre Phillips set an Olympic record Sunday to de-throne U.S. teammate Edwin Moses, the king of 400meter hurdlers for the last 12 years, but sprint queen Florence Griffith-Joyner, right, was finally crowned in Olympic gold. And hard-luck middle-distance runner Mary Decker Slaney stumbled yet again, finishing 10th in a 3 3000-meter final won in Olympic-record time by Taiyana Samolenko of the Soviet Union.

if All that after a day in which the long awaited 100-meter duel between Ben Johnson of Canada and Carl Lewis of the United States saw Johnson coast to the finish line with a world record, before Jackie Joyner Kersee broke another world mark in the final event of the women's heptathlen.

### Otto and Biondi Churn Ever Onward

Kristin Otto of East Germany swam to her sixth gold medal Sunday, in six races (the most any female swimmer had won in a previous Olympics was the four by Kornelia Ender of East Germany in 1976), and Matt Biendi of the United States won his fifth gold to go along with one silver and one bronze.

### Silivas Gets Her Revenge in the Gym

Daniela Silivas of Romania, disappointed as the all-around silver medalist, won three of the four golds in the mnastics apparatus finals, taking a lot of the luster off Elena Shoushounova of the Soviet Union.

### It Surely Wasn't All Fun and Games

The Bulgarian weight lifting team, having lost a second gold medal on a drug violation, withdrew from competition; the president of the South Korean National Olympic Committee resigned in the wake of the Great Boxing Incident: and two gold medal winning swimmers were dismissed from the U.S. team and ordered to return home after stealing a statue from a hotel bar.

### Who Says Nice Guys Always Finish Last?

Lawrence Lemieux of Canada had to choose between continuing his Finn-class race or rescuing a fellow sailor. He chose the latter, and for his gallantry the race iury awarded him second-place points, the position he and been in when he spotted the exhausted Joseph Chan of Singapore, who had fallen off his boat.

### **Now the Losers Can Pan for Gold**

Davide Tizzano won a gold medal Sunday as an oarsnan in Italy's quadruple sculls boat. Then, celebrating with teammates, he was tossed into the water and the medal flew loose. Everyone dived in search. But the medal had disappeared into the mud of the new Han

River Regatta Course. Olympic report, Pages 19, 20 and 21.



# G-7 Blesses Stable Dollar Rate U.S. Election Concern Is Apparent, but Doubts Persist

### By Reginald Dale

and Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribine
BERLIN — A renewed agreement to stabilize exchange rates reached by the seven major indusis clearly intended to do as little as possible to disrupt financial markets in the six weeks remaining be-

fore the U.S. election. But doubts remain whether the U.S. currency's recent strength can he maintained over the longer run. Under the agreement, worked out by finance ministers and cen-tral bankers of the Group of Seven meeting here, governments will try to hold the dollar at its current

Private bankers in Berlin for the joint annual meeting of the Inter-national Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which formally opens Tuesday, said the United States and its Group of Seven partners were clearly hoping to keep mar-kets calm at least through the U.S.

elections on Nov. 8. "But if the markets think it's all going to come unstuck after the election," one bank economist said. "they are not going to wait until Nov. 9 to sell dollars."

A number of private economists have also begun to worry that the dollar's recent strength will delay the reduction of the U.S. trade deficit, storing up potential further trouble on the currency markets next year. Many analysts believe that the dollar's longer-term trend is more likely to be downward than

And Giuliano Amato, the Italian Treasury minister, warned that the recent dollar appreciation might itself be a source of market lays the long-awaited absorption of the U.S. external deficit."

ada - made no specific reference in Villa Borsig. 15 kilometers (10

miles) outside the center of Berlin. to the dollar in a bland statement

issued Saturday night.
The agreement, however, would appear to put support levels for the dollar back to roughly where they were in February 1987, when the seven first tried to stabilize the dolar under the Louvre Accord.

Both Nigel Lawson, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, and Pierre Bérégovoy, the French finance minister, said the statement

The world economy has shown 'remarkable resilience' in the past year, the IMF reports. Page 7.

meant that all seven countries were happy with the current level of the dollar and other major currencies. "I can live with it at the current level," said Gerhard Stoltenberg. the West German finance minister

of the dollar. A senior U.S. Treasury official said that the vaguely worded com-munique "is confirmation of the desirability of the status quo."

Mr. Bérégovoy, however, added that while current rates were "satisfactory," the monetary situation might have to be reviewed next spring after more was known about the new U.S. administration's approach to cutting the U.S. budget

Mr. Lawson said a more specific reference to the dollar would have been "unrealistic to imagine at this particular stage in the electoral cycle" in the United States.

Security was especially tight for the meetings. An estimated 30,000 people turned out Sunday for a emonstration, which was peaceful, to protest fund and bank policies. But the fear of violence had been accentuated by last Tuesday's attempted assassination of a senior instability to the extent that it de- West German Finance Ministry of-

Officials, including the manag-Departing from their recent ing director of the International practice, the seven countries - the Monetary Fund, Michel Camdes-United States, Japan, West Germa-sus, in afternoon talks, spent Saturny, France, Britain, Italy and Can-day cloistered behind 10-foot walls

Some analysts in Berlin said that the desire by other governments to keep the dollar steady in the run-up to the U.S. elections should not

necessarily be seen as signaling their support for the Republican oresidential candidate. Vice President George Bush. Other governments felt a special responsibility to promote currency stability at a time when the outgong Reagan administration is likely

major economic policy initiatives. in addition, the consequences for exchange rates could be unpre-dictable if the dollar were suddenly to become an issue in the U.S. elec-

to be unwilling or unable to take

ion campaign in the weeks ahead. The hope among other governments is that stability will be pre-served until the new U.S. president is installed and in a position to start dealing effectively with U.S. and

international economic problems. An optimistic note was struck by Michael Wilson, the Canadian finance minister, who said the continuing U.S. deficit need not destabilize the dollar "so long as financial markets had confidence that the United States was getting

the problem under control."

The Group of Seven statement said that ministers and governors reaffirmed their commitments to pursue policies that will maintain exchange rate stability and to contimie to cooperate closely on exchange markets."

The seven governments also gave the final go-ahead to a new package of debt-relief measures for the poorest countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, after West Germany finally abandoned earlier objections to the plan.

The group's statement "noted with satisfaction" that the seven's cooperative efforts are producing the desired results," that economic growth is continuing faster than expected, that "inflation pressures are being contained," and that

See DOLLAR, Page 9

# Gorbache **Concedes Setbacks**

### We Are Losing On Perestroika. He Tells Editors

By Philip Taubman New York Times Served MOSCOW - Mikhail S. Gerea chev has told Soviet editors to. 1.

campaign to reshape the Source Union is faltering, undermined 3. a gap between plans and deed in a blunt acknowledgmen: his three and a half years as Same leader have produced few tanget changes, particularly in the extremely, Mr. Gorbachev said Fridge that "we are going slowly, we kill losing time and this means we are losing the game."

"In a word, it turns out there : gap between our goals and au-

His remarks were published :> the government newspaper Praven on Sunday.

Although Mr. Gorbaches --that he remained optimistic in... changes would eventually take Torri and that living conditions for the Soviet people would improve. his address was a somber, often defensive confirmation that his drive to revitalize the country was swam Pill with problems.

He said the effort "faces me... difficulties: a complex mesaic moods, confusion in the parties minds, illusions, impatience and i ritation.

Sounding at times like one of the more conservative members of the party leadership, Mr. Gorbach chastised the editors for have a failed to use their publication. support his policies, and he that political polarization within the press was diverting attentionfrom key issues.

He warned that opponents it in the left and right were working together to "introduce confusion in ... society.

Since returning from summer was cation three weeks ago, Mr. Gorb... they has faced renewed nationalisa unrest in the southern republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan, reposeof a disappointing grain harves. and mounting impatience acception food shortages and other problem associated with a stagmant counc-

A Soviet official said last week that preliminary figures for this or duction of around 200 million metric tons, 5 percent to 10 nercent less than the government had hope.i. He said the total could rise somewhat when final figures because available.

The summer provided little respite from other discouraging trends, including the failure of new economic policies to rejuvenate the economy, persistent resistance to Mr. Gorbachev's initiatives in the bureaucracies, and intense public resentment over the government and Communist Party resentment over the government s anti-drinking campaign.

The one hopeful sign of revenue days has been a higher-than-expected turnover among local party; leaders in the initial phase of nationwide elections that Mr. Gorbachev hopes will give the party an infusion of fresh blood this fall.

See SOVIET, Page 6

### Kiosk

### Ozal Measure Losing in Vote

ANKARA (AP) - A constitutional amendment to move up the date of local elec-Sunday in a national referendum Prime Minister Turgut Ozel had said he would resign If the measure were over-

whelmingly defeated. The semiofficial Anatolia News Agency reported that with 64.4 percent of the ballots counted, the vote was 64 6 percent against the proposal and 35 36 percent in favor. Mr. Ozal said last week that for a mandate he needed to get more than the 36 percent share of the popular vote that his ruling party captured in na-tional legislative elections last

### General News

Billy Carter, 51, whose mayerick ways sometimes embarrassed the Carter administranu, is dead. Shimon Peres of Israel was conciliatory on talks with the Polestinians. MONDAY Q&A: Raul Manglapus, foreign secretary of the Philippines, is optimistic on he U.S. bases talks. Page 2.

### Susiness/Finance Continental has been awarded

the juctative air route between Seattle and Tokyo. Page 7 Key OPEC ministers assemoled in Madrid for new talks nil output.

### Special Report

gowih have brightened and

# Truth Suffering in U.S. Race

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON - American voters trying to make up their minds between Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts nave raced several weeks of sni negative campaigning, much of it based on allegations that are mis-

The candidates met Sunday night in the first debate of the campaign. They will debate again in about two weeks.

The campaign has been dominated by sweeping accusations. For example, Mr. Bush has declared in recent campaign speeches that Massachusetts had a \$7.4 billion debt, a "dangerously underfunded" state pension system, the "dirtiest harbor in America" and an economy so tattered that businesses were failing right and left.

eystem since the slingshot."

These assertions, all damaging to Mr. Dukakis, are all misleading or arguably untrue.

Soviet Union.

tions or are untrue.

Prospects for world economic "I see exaggeration on both ome analysis predict a new modern age. Pages 13-17.

hey both deserve one another." from the "Dragnet" television se-Mr. Dekalis has not opposed ries. Last week, the Democratic they both deserve one another." Washington Post Service

leading or simply untrue.

According to Mr. Bush, the state lost 36,000 manufacturing jobs during the last six years; allowed a convicted murderer named Willie Horson out on a furlough, during which he "raped and murdered again." and is governed by a man who "opposed every new weapons

According to Mr. Dukakis's campaign speeches, Mr. Bush "has no plan for facing up to the trilliondollar debts his administration has run up," opposed "every single ef-fort aimed at Pentagon reform." committed "assault and battery on the truth," and disagreed with President Ronald Reagan and with Mr. Dukakis on how to deal with the

These charges, too, are evaggera-

sides," said Marvin Kosters, director of economic policy studies at the American Enterprise Institute. a conservative think tank "It's

really appalling. Sometimes I think Friday, the tough-talking detective

ers, the Stealth bomber, the D-5 the facts." Mr. Bush has been quotea-launched ballistic missile, the

NEWS ANALYSIS Trident-2 submarine, the M-1 tank. and the F-15 and F-16 jet fighters. For his part. Mr. Bush has offered a plan, called the "flexible

freeze, to deal with the deficit. Mr. Dukakis and others may consider it inadequate, but it is a plan, Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Bush, however, do agree on one thing: Joe

every new weeron system since the nominee said he, like Friday, wants stingshot. He supports, among oth- to deal with "the facts, ma'am, just ing the line for weeks. slipperiest commodities in Ameri-

can politics. With computerized retrieval systems and huge research staffs, candidates seem able to find a "fact" that fits every charge. The past week provided a good case in point. On Wednesday, a

five-page document titled "George Bush Distorts Mike Dukakis' Re-See CAMPAIGN, Page 6

# NASA Hopes Discovery Will Revive Program

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Senter CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida U.S. astronauts are at last ready. to return to orbit on the shuttle Discovery seeking to revive the flagging civilian space program and to end the long struggle with self-doubt and paralysis that followed the worst disaster in space flight

history 32 months ago. With the approach of the launching, scheduled Thursday, space agency officials, the astronauts, scientists, policy experts and aerospace executives agree that the stakes rould not be higher. They see the launching and the planned four-day mission as a crucial turning point in the space program.
"A success is absolutely essen-

tial," said Noel Hinners, associate deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. But he and many others, tooking beyond, emphasized that the Discovery flight would be only a tirst step in rebuilding a

more robust program. Even with a successful flight, the nation must still define its overall goals and the shuttle's place in achieving them. Another catastrophic failure

would almost certainly plunge the program and the nation into a deep crisis of confidence. All manned flight might be se-verely curtailed, and NASA, which once had nearly total control o

recognition. Confidence in American leadership in space, as a source of economic and political power and international prestige, had been built on the Apollo triumphs on the moon and bolstered by the breathtaking robotic voyages to the outer

This was shattered in one appalling instant by the explosion of the Challenger in January, 1986, when

Sunday for his debate, the first of the U.S. presidential campaign, with Vice President George Bush.

space activities and was renowned for its technological excellence, might well be diminished beyond

officials said.

See SHUTTLE, Page 6



Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts holding up a pair of boxing gloves upon arriving

# **U.S. Suspends Convoy Operation in Gulf**

### By Patrick E. Tyler Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — The Reagan administration has notified Kuwait and other Arab countries in the Gulf that U.S. warships will no longer provide "convoy" protection for U.S.-flagged vessels traversing the waterway, but will instead reduce the U.S. role to a zone defense in which vessels will be accompanied" at a distance, U.S.

The policy change, which was conveyed to the Gulf nations last week but has not been announced

publicly in Washington or in Arab capitals, reflects a desire by U.S. Navy officials to reduce both the profile and the cost of the large naval deployment in the Gulf. Iran has posed no naval threats to commercial shipping interests there since the Aug. 20 cease-fire in the war between Iran and Iraq.

. None of the Arab governments was said to have objected to the American decision, but Western sources here said Kuwait has asked U.S. officials to consult on each stage of U.S. military reduction in the area. Kuwait is concerned that

peace negotiations in the Iran-Iraq war may remain deadlocked in the opening stage, which would leave open the possibility that hostilities could once again break out.

Kuwait would like the naval escorts to continue as long as there is a threat, a Western diplomat said. "I think they see an end game afoot," he said, "and they believe

we should not pull out too hastily." U.S. officials also said that President Ronald Reagan would meet Monday in New York with the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jabbar al Ahmad al Sabah. It is the first time

Sheikh Jabbar has met with a U.S. president since coming to power in

Mr. Reagan is expected to thank the Kuwaiti leader for Kuwait's contribution to the 14-month convoy program that heart and the convoy program that the convoy program that heart and the convoy program that the c voy program that began when Kuwait - seeking protection from Iranian attacks—re-registered half of its tanker fleet under the U.S.

As part of the reflagging program. Kuwait provides free fuel to U.S. warships and pays the \$5 million annual charter fee to the U.S. construction giant, Brown & Root, for the two oceangoing barges conBrown 7, these surveillance and patrol platforms allowed U.S. forces to virtually shut down Iranian speedboat attacks and mine-laying operations in the northern Gulf. U.S. officials said the barge bases remained on duty but that the United States was reviewing

Named Hercules and Win-

whether they were still needed. The president was also expected to restate to Sheikh Jabbar a continuing U.S. commitment to maintain a vigil over the freedom and

independence of Kuwait," as a U.S. official put it. To that end, U.S. officials said Mr. Reagan would tell the emir that the U.S. Navy would keep six or seven warships in the Gulf at all times, while the U.S. Navy's Indian Ocean battle group would remain deployed in the Arabian Sea for the

These commitments were said by See KUWAIT, Page 6

# On West Bank, Israel's Commander Learns to Live With His Qualms

By Glenn Frankel

EIN ARIK. Israeli-Occupied West Bank— The stones his the roof of the four-wheel-drive edicle like sharp cracks of thunder. Out from selucie time snarp cracks of thunder. Out from the front passenger seat jumped Major General Amram Mitrga, the wire, bearded officer who commands Israel's forces in the occupied West

As more stones fell around his uncovered As more stones the mound his uncovered head he scanned the currounding buildings this two of his soldiers elicked magazines into while two of his soldiers elicked magazines into trace the rates and printed up the hill. Ten minutes later, with darkness drawing a

In the beginning they were brave enough to stand and yell and light with us," said General stand and you are Palestinian stone throwers

Military they're gone with the wind." indeed, a lot of things have changed for Gen-indeed, a lot of things have changed for Gen-gra Micros and his men since the Palestinian

Tactics are different on both sides. The mass demonstrations and human waves of Arab noters of December and January have been replaced by small roving hands who those their rocks or gasoline bombs and then try to melt away. Similarly, the uncertain, sometimes confused response of the army has given way to tougher

swifter and more aggressive use of the self-tic

bullets and other weapons But some of the biggest changes have taken place inside the soldiers themselves and in their soft-spoken commander Fight months ago. General Mitzna startled reporters at a new coopference by confessing. "I don't feel so well when I wake up in the morning." He was referring to the innease he and his men felt when performing not

duty against Palestinian civilians. These days the general says he has the same nagging feelings but has learned to control them. Like the men he commands Georgesi Mircha.

uprising began here and in the countried Gaza—who is one of Israel's most decorated soldiers. Strip in December—this stopped wishing he were somewhere also and has buckled down to a mission that he still clearly finds distasteful but also unavoidable: smothering the nine-month-old uprising.

"I think that today we are less naive, less

'l think that today we are less naive, less hysterical."

Major General Amram Mitzna hysterical in the face of a particular problem, and we can see better the total picture," he said in an interview last week. "It takes time to realize this is not a local thing or a one-day thing, but something you have to live with every day, not only physically but mentally. Our understanding now, from generals down to privates, is much

For several weeks now: the Israeli Defense

Force has been on the offensive in the West Bank. adopting more aggressive tactics against street demonstrators, staging large-scale roundups in alleged trouble spots, cracking down with eco-nomic sanctions against recalcitrant villages and freely using new, usually nonlethal, plastic bullets.

About 18,000 Palestinians have been arrested since the uprising began, and more than 5,000 remain imprisoned. More than 30 houses of residents accused of throwing gasoline bombs and stones have been demolished, and 60 people have been designated for expulsion, all under emergency military regulations stipulating that these measures can be taken without the subject having first been charged or convicted in court.

About 250 Palestinians have been killed, most of them shot by soldiers, and five Israelis have

General Mitzna. 43, who has a computer printout of such statistics on his deak by 6 each morning, says the number of violent incidents

these days is only about half what it was during the height of the unrest in January and February. But the number of soldiers stationed in the West Bank, although down by from 25 percent to 33 percent since June, is still more than double what

"The mission is not to solve the problem in the West Bank," he said. "The mission is to lower the level of violence. The problem is still there, but I think we have succeeded in controlling it. In such a situation, a declining trend in violence is some kind of success." Along the way. General Mitzna has shed a few

illusions. Whereas he once spoke about hoping to return the situation in the West Bank to the relative tranquillity of last year, he now says the goals are to keep violence down and keep the main West Bank roads open.

While he once argued that most Palestinians desired such tranquillity and were opposed to the violence, he now concedes that many, if not

See GENERAL, Page 6



foresceable future.

broad

# Modest Progress Is Reported In Shultz-Shevardnadze Talks

By Don Oberdorfer and R. Jeffrey Smith Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Modest progress but no breakthrough on major ssues was reported as the United States and the Soviet Union ended two days of negotiations, chiefly on arms control and human rights. They were expected to be the last such intensive high-level discussions

Secretary of State George P. point of contention between the two Shultz, summing up the meetings nations — if the United States will Friday, said Washington did not according of cruise agree to ban the encoding of cruise cept the Soviet plan of an immediate accord freezing the number of nuclear warheads on ballistic missiles. Mr. Shultz called it "an immense undertaking" and suggested it was ation. too complex for an early accord.

At the same time, U.S. officials said the Soviets appeared to have agreed to stop encoding their ballis-tic missile testing data — long a



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agree to ban the encoding of cruise missile testing data. Washington did not immediately agree, the officials said, but an accord accepting this trade-off was under active consider-

The Soviet foreign minister. Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in a separate news conference, said the two sides had substantially narrowed their differences on a mandate for peginning new East-West negotiations to reduce land armies in Europe, though both sides said more work remained to be done.

Mr. Shevardnadze also said the Soviet Union was willing to disclose for the first time the locations of its former chemical weapons production plants if the U.S. was prepared to reveal the size of its chemical weapons arsenal.

These were among the developments reported at the end of the

 The Soviets have agreed to accept a delegation of U.S. psychiatric experts to examine Soviet mental health practices, probably in Norember. The Soviets also disclosed that laws and regulations dealing with religious freedoms, judicial procedures and elections to the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament would be promulgated before the

 A joint statement of both sides "expressed deep concern about the recurrent use of chemical weapons, in particular against civilian popula-

 No agreement was in sight on the Soviet radar facility at Krasnoyarsk in Siberia, which the United States describes as a violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of

Both sides expressed disappointment that it proved impossible to complete a landmark treaty reducing the strategic nuclear arsenals of the two nations by up to 50 percent. attacks instead would expedite it, en B. Oakley

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# Manglapus 'More Optimistic' About Base Talks

Negotiations on U.S. bases in the Philippines have been deadlocked for several months. Raul Manglapus, the Philippine foreign secretary, has been in Washington for talks. Michael Richardson, of the International Herald Tribune, selephoned from Singapore to discuss pros-

Q. After meeting George P. Shultz, the secretary of state, and other U.S. officials in the past week, are you any closer to an

A. My talks have been fruitful and certain proposals have been received by the U.S. side with an open mind, I'm now somewhat more optimistic than I was when I Q. Congressional sources have

been saying that the Philippines wants \$1.2 billion annually, while Washington is prepared to offer a maximum of only \$560 million. How far apart are you on the amount of economic and military aid, and other elements in the compensation package?

A. When Secretary Shultz came to Manila in June, both sides agreed that the so-called hard components of the proposals on each side were not far apart. I am not at MONDAY Q&A Philippines.

A. It would involve the use of

Raul Manglapus

liberty to be specific. All I can say is that the hard component proposed by the U.S. is not too far from the hard component proposed by the Philippines.

We also agreed in June that we would be looking for creative ways of raising the level of compensation in other areas to the point where the Philippine government would find it acceptable. That is the process that is now going on. At the moment we are considering certain proposals, including one which would involve a reduction of the \$26 billion external debt of the

Q. How would that proposal

U.S. government bonds. Q. Does that mean the Philippines would be provided with a certain amount of money in the compensation package so that it could purchase those bonds and then use them to buy back some of the national debt at a discount? A. That is one possibility, al-

though it is not the only possible Q. Do the proposals covering the soft component now look distinctly more promising than a

week or two ago?

A. Yes, I think I can say as much. I will be meeting Mr. Shultz in New York for further discussions at the end of the month. The formal negotiations between the two panels will resume in the Philippines in October.

Q. Under the current bases agreement, the U.S. administration undertook to make its best effort to pay the Philippines \$180 million a year in aid. Since Corazon C. Aquino replaced Ferdinand total aid approved by Congress has averaged \$440 million annually. Isn't that a major contribution?

A. The U.S. assistance that accompanies the bases is important. It is extremely useful and perhaps indispensable to the armed forces of the Philippines in the acquisition of logistics, equipment and weaponry to light Communist subversion. However, it has to be noted that other countries that do not

host U.S. bases get even more of

that kind of assistance. Q. If you can reach a mutually satisfactory agreement in the review of the current bases agreement for its last two years, will that pave the way for renewal of the agreement after it expires in 1991? A. The official position of the Philippine government is that we are holding our options open until

Q. Given the regional value of the bases, are you disappointed that more of your partners in ASEAN, the Association of South
East Asian Nations, and other
non-Communist countries in the Western Pacific, have not come out openly and said that it is important for regional security that the American military presence in the Philippines be retained?

the termination of the present

positions of the member countries of ASFAN. We appreciate the position taken by our very stanisch friend, Prime Minister Lee Konn Yew of Singapore, in speaking up for the bases. We also approve the (supportive) speech delivered by Ahmad Rithanddeen Malay-sin's defense minister.

However, although these two have taken positions that we appreciate, neither of these, and hor one of the other ASEAN com are willing to participate in the

Q. Mikhail S. Gorbachev has said that the Soviet Union was prepared to move out of its main base at Cam Ranh Bay in Victorium if the U.S. was propared in do to a same in the Philippines. Does that proposal hold any attackin for

the Philippine government A. Statements of that sort, without any accompanying action to not impress us at all, if either of the on intermediate-range ancient forces, the INF. They aloud stop making statements and sit down talk it over. Until they do that we cannot use any statement from it. A. We respect the individual ther side as as basis for our policy

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# U.S. and Afghans Differ on Pullout

By Robert Pear New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There is a growing debate between U.S. officials and Afghan guerrilla leaders over how best to insure the speedy exodus of Soviet troops from Af-

U.S. officials say they have told the guerrillas not to attack Soviet forces pulling out of Afghanistan, because such attacks could slow the Soviet withdrawal. But some guerrilla leaders have replied that such

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giving the Russians an extra incentive to get out before the Feb. 15

In the midst of the debate, the United States has named a special envoy to advise the guerrillas as they step up their political and milviet-backed government

The envoy. Edmund McWilliams Jr., is assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, where he works as a special assistant to the new ambassador, Rob-

Last week, a guerrilla official vis-iting Washington said, "Afghans do not believe the Soviets will allow the puppet regime in Kabul to fall. The guerrilla, Mohammed Es Haq, here to brief members of Congress and administration officials, itary campaigns to replace the So- added, "Afghans believe the Soviets will find some way to continue intervention."

> The prime minister of Afghanistan, Mohammed Hassan Sharq, visited Moscow last week, met with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and signed an agreement establishing "a long-term program for economic, technical and trade cooperation through the year

Soviet accounts of the visit made almost no mention of General Na-µb. the Afghan president, but lavishly praised Mr. Sharo.

A State Department official said it appeared that the Soviets were distancing themselves" from the president and trying to prepare the way for his departure and replace-

There are seven major factions of the Afghan guerrilla movement. The Islamic fundamentalists, including many members of the Pathan ethnic group in southeastern Alghanistan, say the guerrillas should fire on departing conveys of Soviet vehicles, to teach the Soviets a lesson so they will never again intervene in Afghanistan.

Other guerrillas do not harass the departing troops beoften retaliated by hombing il-



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# WORLD BRIEFS

# Haitian Crowd Backs Dissident Priest

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (UPI) — About 2,000 changing churchgoers marched through the capital Sunday, eight days after a minary coppy to demand that church leaders allow Haiti's most outstand a price to The Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, known for his apposition to

Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, who was deposed in the coup, has not been seen in public since an attack on his parish church Sept. 17 that left 12 people dead. The attack helped to precipitate the Sept. 17 cop by noncommissioned officers, who installed Lieutenant General Prosper

The marchers walked from the Roman Catholic St. Gerard Church in Port-au-Prince toward the Salesian church in the fashionable subuch of Petionville, where Father Aristide was reportedly hiding. He is thought to be under restriction by church leaders from speaking in public.

### Panamanian Leader to Get U.S. Visa

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The acting Panamanian president, Ma-

nuel Solis Palma, has been given permission to attend the opining of the UN General Assembly in New York but U.S. diplomats will beyond his peech, according to a State Department official. The United States does not recognize Mr. Solis Palma and is seeking to remove Panama's de l'acto ruler, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, itho

has been indicted in Florida on drug charges. Washington insists Pagama's legitimate president is Eric Arturo Delvalle, dismissat by Gene 🖪

"Solis Palma has been authorized to get a visa," said a state Departent official, "but U.S. representatives will not attend his spenth" Mr. Solis Palma was scheduled to address the assembly on Tuesday.

### Throng Asks Return of Serbian Rule

NOVI SAD Yugoslavia (Reuters) - Tens of thousands of Yngoslavs. ignoring official pleas to halt their agitation, held another in a series of railies Sunday to support the returning of an autonomous southern returning with an Albanian majority to Serbian control. The rally, which attracted an estimated 70,000 to 100,000 people

followed a 150,000-strong demonstration in the southern Serbin from vi Nis on Saturday, the biggest such protest in two months of ethnics The protest Sunday in this town in Vojvodina Province was add cause they know the Soviets have despite official pleas to stop the railies, which began here in July. The protests were prompted by reported persecution of Slave by entire.

Albanians in Kosovo. Leaders of the demonstrations hope to bring.

Serbia's two autonomous provinces — Kosovo and Vojvodna — back under central Serbian control to crack down on ethnic Albanian antional-

### ists and separatists there. French Socialists Lead in Local Vote

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — The Socialist prime minister, Michel Rocard, faced the first major judgment of his five months in office on Sunday as voting began in local elections.

France's political parties were competing for 2,042 seats on about half of the country's district councils, or cantous, in the two-round election.

The second round of voting takes place Oct. 2.

First partial results issued by the Interior Ministry showed the Social-

ists taking 25 percent of the vote, the Communists 16.6 percent, the Union for French Democracy 14.34 percent, the Rally for the Republic party 16.67 percent and the National Front 3.31 percent. Abstentions seemed high. The ministry said that by 5 P.M. the turnout was 42 percent compared with 55.98 percent in 1982.

(Reases, UP)

### For the Record

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek, will hold the first open talks between their two states in 21 years, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said Sunday. "The meeting will be in New York where both men will be for the United Nations General Assembly and it will probably take place on Tuesday," a Remeal of the Israeland Counter of the Israeland Remeal (Remeal) spokesman said in Jerusa

The antumn session of the Supreme Soviet will convene Oct. 27 in Moscow to discuss the state plan and budget for 1989, the Commanist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday.

Forty rebels attacked the eastern Nicaragua arms of Los Angels on Saturday, killing an army officer and a local Sandinists official and location between the resument and in reported process. looting homes, the government radio reported, quoting a Defense Ministry official.

Four Philippine soldiers and 12 Communist rebels were killed in two separate clashes in the northern Philippines, according to military reports. The reports on Samrday said two soldiers and eight rebels died in a battle in Pangasinan Province and four guerrillas and two soldiers were killed in Bataan Province, west of Manila, when a rebel camp wa

### TRAVEL UPDATE

## Soviets Said to Reject Berlin Air Shi

BONN (Reuters) — The Soviet Union sees no need to break a monopoly on air travel to West Berlin and has demanded that East Germany be consulted about the use of its air space, a West German newspaper has reported

The newspaper, Bild am Sonniag, released an unofficial translation Saturday of the Soviet response to plans by the Western allies to expand airline services to the city. The document said the Soviet Union saw "no practical need whatsoever" for ending the monopoly.

The tripartite allied command that administers West Berlin announced in June that it was lifting a 40-year monopoly by Air France, British Airways and Pan Am on services from West Germany to the city because of increased market demand,

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

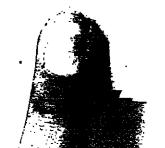
MONDAY: Hong Kong, Israel, North Yemen, South Korea, South Yemen, Sr TUESDAY: Ethiopia.

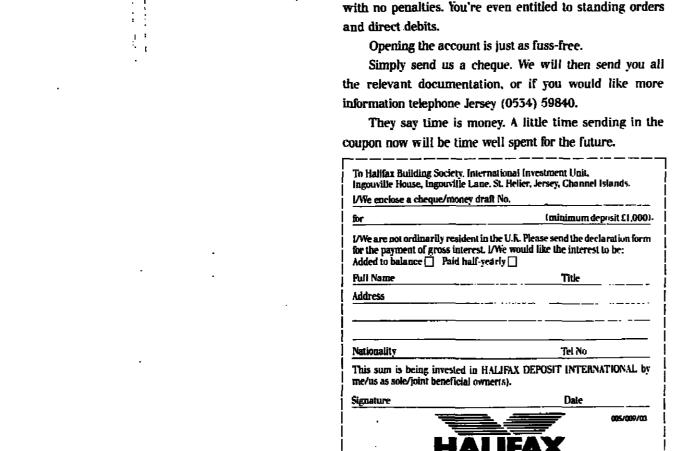
WEDNESDAY: Taiwan, Vatican City.

THURSDAY: Paraguay.

FRIDAY: Botswana SATURDAY: Botswana, Burma, China, Macao, Nigeria, San Marino, South

SUNDAY: China, Guinea, India.





# Doubts About Quayle Increase

By David Hoffman

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(UPI) - About like change

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Washington Pour Service
WASHINGTON — Senator
Dan Quayle, the Republican vicepresidential nominee, has become a nettlesome internal problem for George Bush's presidential campaign, according to campaign

New polls show that confidence in the Indiana Republican is slipping and that the Bush campaign has continued its strategy of trying to keep the senator out of the hime-

According to the campaign sources, the strategy with Mr. Quayle is to keep him out of the fast lane," as one official put it, having him travel largely to smaller media markets and avoid contro-

the Mr. Bush's own campaigning.

The Cuayle is mentioned infrequently. For example, Mr. Bush
spoke last week at a \$3.1 million party fund-miser in Houston, an audience of receptive Republicans, and never named his rouning mate.

When Mr. Bush selected Mr.

Quayle, the campaign chairman, James A. Baker 3d, called the move a "bold reach across generations," and Mr. Baker defended the senator as being prepared to take over the presidency. But a month later, public opinion surveys show that these basic premises of the Quayle selection may have been seriously flawed and are not being accepted

Mr. Quayle has not had a marked influence over younger voters, according to recent public opinion polls, and a large number of voters of all ages say he is not

prepared to be president.
Moreover, the polls suggest that
Mr. Quayle's standing among voters has deteriorated since the convention, and Mr. Quayle has increatingly become a target for the Democratic nominee, Michael S. Dukakis, and his running mate, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas.

According to the sources, who are well informed on campaign

thinking and who asked not to be identified, Mr. Quayle's standing has been burt by a series of imptu remarks, including a coninset effort to explain farm policy, a Chicago speech on foreign policy that wandered away from the text,

his "Liddn't live in this century"
his "Liddn't live in this century"
his action and other campage article.
In addition, unfounded rumors about Mr. Quayle's early schooling and career have circulated regular-

### U.S. Court Drafts Shoppers

United Press Internation MONACA, Pennsylvania — Sheriff's deputies were obliged to recruit potential jurors in a shop-ping mail after the jury pool of a Common Pleas Court was exhausted and a homicide trial was schedwied.

officials to devote hours of time to checking. Despite the groundlessness of most of the stories, the campaign has had to spend large amounts of valuable time on the

Mr. Quayle's team of experi-

Surveys show that basic premises of his selection may have been seriously flawed and are not being accepted by voters.

caced Republican operatives, led by the veteran strategist Stuart K. Spencer, have responded to Mr. Quayle's campaign problems with an intense damage-control effort, scripting the sension's speeches and trying to persuade him to stick to the text once he agrees on one, as he did in Los Angeles last week.

The campaign has tried to keep attention focused on Mr. Bush instead, hoping that voters will not be influenced by Mr. Quayle and gambling that Mr. Quayle can turn in a better-than-expected performance in his Oct. 5 debate with Mr. Bent-

ly, as they did in the days immediately after his selection, causing semior. Bush and Quayle campaign officials to devote hours of time to erational change" theme might be aimed at - and did not mention Mr. Quayle either. Mr. Bush and Mr. Quayle will campaign together on Monday, the first joint appear-

ance since Labor Day. Mr. Quayle has been given a rel-atively light schedule, such as two rallies a day and two private fundraisers and infrequent news conferences. He follows one of the traditions of vice-presidential campaigning aiming at getting good local coverage in smaller areas where visits by a candidate of national stature can be big news.

Mr. Quayle was picked by Mr. Bush in a process of secrecy in which Mr. Bush did not give his advisers or others an opportunity to challenge his reasons before they were announced, those involved with the process say. At the time, some top Bush aides said they were advocating Mr. Quayle because they believed he would be a good campaigner. Mr. Bush, in amount-ing his choice, also embraced the conclusion that Mr. Quayle would appeal to younger voters.

Now few campaign insiders or Republican outsiders are trying to take credit for Mr. Quayle's selec-tion. One source said, "Anybody who was ever for Quayle at all better-than-expected performance in his Oct. 5 debate with Mr. Bentsen.

Mr. Quayle has been given a low-visibility spot on the Republican marquee. On Thursday, for exam-

## U.S. Vote: One-Third **Are Unsure**

NEW YORK — A New York Times-CBS News Poll released during the weekend showed that 37 percent of the probable electorate had no preference in the presidential campaign or said they could change their current choice. In addition, 52 percent said that the candidates were not saying enough about the issues they said should be the most impor-

The New York Times-CBS News Poll, conducted Wednesday through Friday night with 1,195 adults, including 802 registered voters, suggested that voters were waiting for the new informa-tion they hoped the debate Sunday night would provide. The poll results were released

When the results were weighted to reflect likelihood of voting the poll showed Mr. Bush leading Governor Mi-chael S. Dukakis 46 percent to 40 percent, with the rest unde-

A New York Times-CBS News Poll taken two weeks ago showed Mr. Bush ahead by 47 percent to 39 percent. Both polls had margins of sampling error of plus or mi-nus three percentage points.

# Billy Carter Is Dead at 51; **Lively Brother of President**

The Associated Press PLAINS, Georgia - Billy Carter, 51, whose down-home candor and maverick ways enlivened and sometimes embarrassed the administration of President Jimmy Car-

ter, died Sunday. He had suffered from cancer of the pancreas, the same disease that killed his father and a sister.

Mr. Carter, who once defined himself as a beer-drinking good of boy, was forced to redefine himself when his elder brother rose from their tiny hometown of Plains into the White House.

Under Billy Carter's steward-ship, the family peanut business became a \$5 million operation. But his brother's political success forced changes.
In an interview a decade later,

Billy Carter said he still regretted being cut off from work he did well when the family businesses were placed in trust during the Carter

"It changed my lifestyle com- pable man.

pletely," he said. "I was 40 years old and went from one extreme to

the other just overnight." Reporters eagerly wrote down every word as Billy Carter held court in his little gas station across the park from his brother's presi-dential headquarters in the south-

west Georgia hamlet. Within the space of a few years, he put his name on a brand of beer that flopped, drew criticism for remarks denounced as racist or anti-Semitic, accepted money from Libya and was forced to sell some properties to pay a debt to the internal Revenue Service. But underneath the mask of the

court jester was a perceptive man, an avid reader, a fighter who re-fused to go down quietly under the pressures of alcoholism or cancer. Jimmy Carter stood by his brothex, refusing to muzzle him, joking about Billy's contributions to the



Billy Carter

■ Other Deaths

Henry Ambrose Pinger, 91, whose three decades of missionary service in the Orient included nine years of imprisonment by the Japa-nese and Chinese, Saturday in Indi-

Phil Leslie, 79, who for more than a decade created the comic beer industry and assuring report-ers that Billy was a competent, caantics of "Fibber McGee and Molhy" for radio, of cancer Friday in Los Angeles.

# For Dukakis, Backyard Woes

By Andrew Rosenthal New York Times Service

BOSTON - With a month and a half left in the U.S. presidential campaign, about the last thing Governor Michael S. Dukakis wanted was Vice President George Bush needling him in his backyard, the Massachusetts legislature defying him and Massachusetts residents

grousing about his record. But that is exactly what has hap-

Mr. Dukakis, the Democratic nominee, has had to spend more time lately than he would have liked in dealing with local problems, some of which are a result of the Bush campaign's efforts to sow national doubts about the 10-year record that is the foundation of the Dukakis

Some problems come from the legislature, which defied Mr. Duka-kis and convened an extraordinary session of the state Senate at the height of the campaign. Some come from the vecations

relationship that a third-term governor can develop with his constituents after the glow of his accom-plishments has worn off and his decisions have inked enough differ-

There is a natural friction you pick up with governing," said Jo-seph E. Duffy, chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. "This is our person and you can get petulant and impatient with someone von know well."

Interviews conducted across Massachusetts last week showed that Mr. Dukakis appeared to have won strong support and wide respect for his intellectual and managerial abili-

But residents of his home state, even those who said they would vote for him, were quick to criticize him as too arrogant or cold, or too liberal, or too concerned about winning the presidency and not concerns enough with the problems of Massa-

"He's starting to look like an op-portunist," said Robert Fisher, who works in a department store in Westfield. "He's taking advantage of things now just because it happens to be a way to get elected, and Boston Harbor's a good example.

"I mean, how long has that clean-up been delayed? It isn't his fault

Mr. Dukakis.

kis's edge had increased since.

cal television commercials attacking

chasetts had become a close race in late August, even though Mr. Duka-

Glenn Souham Officer of the Sovereign Order of Malta Special Advisor

President of the United States' Private Sector Initiatives Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Souham, Mr. Yan Souham, Philip and Vanina t Souham ask that those who knew and loved him join them in prayer at the Masses to be said for him in Paris, Lansanne, New York and Washington, D.C. on September 26th,

"You can be sure that Glenn's spirit of compassion, coopera-tion and commitment will long be remembered by all who

Ronald Reagan
President of the United States of America

exactly, but he could have been do- Mr. Dukakis has many stanneh

media."

Whether or not these criticisms are justified, it was clear that many

state's economic surge under Mr.

Dukakis, "Buildings in Lowell that used to sell for \$10,000 are going for residents of the state were basing a million or more and that's because their judgment of their governor not of Mike Dukakis."

Even supporters criticized Mr. Dukakis as too arrogant, too liberal, or too concerned with the presidential race.

on lofty issues like national defense but on visceral reactions to a man they feel they know well, and on

local issues. Boston cab drivers, for example, imost uniformly dislike Mr. Dukakis because anto insurance rates are high and speeding tickets expensive. In Boston on Thursday, the Motor-cyclists Against Dukakis organization held a rally at which the mem-bers inveighed against his presidential campaign because state motorcycle inspection fees have ris-

on to \$15 from \$4. That same day his Republican opponent, Mr. Bush, embarrassed Mr. Dukakis by coming to town to accept the endorsement of the Boston police officers' union. No one ested that that was going to cost Mr. Dukakis the election, or even Boston, but it meant his top staff had to take time away from preparing for the Bush-Dukakis debate Sunday night to fashion a suitably telegenic retort.

Mr. Bush's campaign has quadru-pled its staff in Boston, to eight people, and has started running lo-

All of this appears to have had some effect. Public-opinion surveys conducted for The Boston Herald-and WRZ-TV suggested that Massa-

ing something about it before now. I supporters. "How can I not be for didn't see him saiting around the harbor until the campaign and it seemed like a good picture for the town that is a centerpiece of the

In Westfield, Katherine Cavanaugh praised him as frugal. "I think he'd save us a little money," she said. "Maybe he doesn't know anything about foreign policy, but he can learn fast and he's smart. He didn't go to Harvard for nothing, did he?"

But it is also easy to find people who have critical things to say about Mr. Dukakis. Take William Lucas, the owner of a furniture and appli-

"He's got a lot of people thinking this state and it annoys me," Mr. Lucas said. "As far as I am concerned, his predecessor got it started and he took over the reins."





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# Herald Cribune.

## Gorbachev on the Move

Fresh from a month's vacation, Mikhail Gorbachev has launched his second major initiative toward Asia. His speech on Sept. 16 in Siberia, like his 1986 Vladivostok address, featured some headline-grabbing hokum. But it also had other layers and audiences. Together with other recent gestures, the speech affirms his eagerness to strengthen Soviet ties in Asia much as he has improved his relationships in the West. It also affirms his considerable diplomatic agility, which the West is inclined to underestima

To the American ear, Mr. Gorbachev's two main proposals ring faise.

He offers to turn the illegal radar installation in Siberia into an international space center. That sounds good, but it may also be an elegant justification for finishing the controversial facility instead of dismantling it as Washington demands.

Then there is the offer to shut down the

Soviet naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam if the United States pulls out of its bases in the Philippines. But the Soviet base is far smaller than Subic Bay and Clark Air Base, America's largest and oldest bases overseas. More than asymmetrical, this offer is mischievous, coming amid difficult U.S.-Philippine negotiations over the bases. Still, even the Cam Ranh Bay offer might

sound more appealing to, say, the Chinese, who have been worrying about Soviet mili-tary strength in the Pacific. The idea of the Russians leaving Cam Ranh Bay is at least responsive to this worry. So is Mr. Gorbachev's seven-point peace plan for the Pacific -- for all its hot air, which the Chinese can detect as well as anyone.

China must also have noticed other initia-

tives in the soeech, ones which Mr. Gorha chev probably takes far more seriously than the showy security talk. He called for special economic zones in Soviet Asia modeled on those in southern China. He welcomed Beijing's proposal for Chinese-Soviet-Japanese conomic projects. He proposed Chinese-Soviet agricultural ventures along the border. And he declared Moscow eager to open economic ties to South Korea

China's response, while cautious, was warm. Prime Minister Li Peng sounded eager to normalize relations, and optimistic about the prospect of the first Chinese-Soviet summit meeting in 30 years.

Much of what Mr. Gorbachev offers has

little to interest Asia. He cannot afford economic aid with which to curry favor. Even his joint ventures find few takers. Who wants to deal with his moribund, bureaucracy-bound economy? Most important, frosty Soviet-Japanese relations have warmed barely at all, although Moscow has at last approached, if inadequately, the central obstacle: Soviet occupation of four of the Kurile Islands.

The Gorbachev speech gives further evi-dence of a distinctly different Soviet diplomacy. Coalition-building, persuasion and diplomacy are beginning to overtake pure might in importance. New departures in U.S. diplomacy await a new president. Mean-while Mr. Gorbachev, whether by withdrawing troops from Afghanistan, buying computers assembled in Peru or currying favor with Philippine businessmen instead of arming Philippine guerrillas, sees fresh opportues and shows a talent for probing them.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# High Stakes in Yerevan

The protests of Soviet Armenians constitute a great upheaval with the potential to shake the Kremlin to the core. The issue centers on a demand that an enclave heavy with Armenians be transferred from the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan to neighboring Armenia. But the effect is to open up the whole question of how the dominant Russian "nationality," now perhaps a minority, re-lates to the many other ethnic groups in the Soviet Union. It is a question about the

fundamental nature of the Soviet Union. Last summer the Kremlin rejected demands to transfer the enclave and instead offered Armenians greater cultural autonomy within it. The inefficacy of that solution is reflected in the new violence that broke out on Sept. 18 between Armenians and Azerbananis. Protests and strikes brought hundreds of thousands of people into the streets, and the security forces and then the army were moved in. Nor is ethnic unrest confined to one republic. Elsewhere in the Cancasus and also in the Baltic region, places where Russian (and Communist) control was imposed in the periods of the first and second world wars respectively, tensions of different

Once the United States might have taken a single-minded and scarcely concealed satisfaction in the Kremlin's embarrassment. Now many Americans take a more laminated view. They support those in the Soviet Union struggling for more ethnic latitude and political freedom, and they appreciate seeing the Soviet leadership drawn to internal cares; but there is an awareness and apprehension that no government with the resources available to the Soviet government allows unlimited challenges to its authority, least of all when the basic structure of the country is involved. Mikhail Gorbachev's method of glasnost or openness in-vites assertions of local interest and thus exposes him to the political challenge of

Polithuro colleagues wary of reform.

This puts the United States in a new place: appreciative of the Soviet leader as a partner in diplomacy and as a patron of reform within his own country, but sympathetic to Soviet citizens and groups whose demands may cut into his authority and perhaps even his tenure in the Kremlin. Nationalities policy is high politics, and the stakes are high in the streets of Yerevan.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

# **Games Worth Watching**

1984, and not just because NBC's cameras flit around too much. Seoul can't hope to duplicate the excitement, or the hype, of games at home in California. And U.S. ath-letes can't hope to match the gold they got when the Russians staved away. Still, the 24th Olympiad appears to be the best ever.

It is centainly the most competitive. Free of political boycotts at last, these games test virtually all the world's best, thousands of incredibly dedicated individuals and hundreds of fine-timed teams from a record 160 nations. With big powers still dominant, upsets are more dramatic. Anthony Nesty of Suriname outsplashed the superstar American Matt Biondi by one-hundredth of a second. Sylvia Poll won Costa Rica's first medal ever, a silver in swimming. And when Rosa Mota of Portugal took the women's marathon, she summed it up for all the nonpowers: "We are a small country, and today

we are the same size as other countries." In a reverse upset, Arlene Limas of the United States won at tackwondo, one of the martial arts that is a South Korean speciality. When the sound system failed for her medal ceremony, she led the arena in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." If there were medals

The Olympics have not captured Ameri- for innocence of spirit, she earned one. So man - orphan, dyslexic - cracked his head on the springboard, got four quick stitches, dived again minutes later and won. Afterward he apologized to spectators who might have found his accident uncleasant to watch.

The TV ratings indicate that most Americans weren't watching. That's their loss. The quality of NBC's coverage has been spotty but the quantity is ample - prime time, wee hours and breakfast, too. There is less of the partisan flag-waving that biased ABC's coverage in 1984, but also less continuity. Cameras jump too frequently from event to event, making a blur of sports, further interrupted by frequent blasts of commercials.

When it's all over, the South Koreans may deserve a medal for smooth management and effective security. Except for their boxing coaches, who beat a referee for penalizing a Korean boxer, the hosts seem properly hospitable, and then some. They are even providing Korean cheering squads for athletes from countries too small or too poor to have their own lans in the stands. South Korea wanted to stage the Olympic Games to showcase its development as a

modern nation. So far, so good. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Comment

### Thatcher vs. the Euroleft

If Mrs. Thatcher had declared that she had a dream for a capitalist Europe freed from giant industrial cartels and from trade union restrictive practices, much as 10 years ago she declared that she had a similar dream for Britain, nobody could have justifiably accused her of being anti-European. But instead she mistakenly chose to declare verbal war on the idea of a supranational federal European state, which is not a serious danger at all. But by pretending that it is, Mrs. Thatcher has given her critics a wonderful opportunity to make her appear at best carp-

ingly negative and at worst paranoid.

What is really at issue is not supranationality vs. nationality so much as capitalism vs. corporatism. Here there really is a genuine argument and it is absolutely right that the leader of the British Conservative Party should make it clear where she stands and

therefore where Britain is going to stand for the foreseeable future: fervently and resolutely on the side of private enterprise and against anything that smacks of socialism or corporatism. A supranational European state almost nobody wants. But a socialist or corporatist Europe has very widespread support and unless Mrs. Thatcher fights this concept every inch of the way it could

all too easily come about by stealth.

Before the United States of America came into existence there were passionate arguments between Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. It has never been suggest-ed that Hamilton loved the United States any less than Jefferson. The debate about Europe today is no longer between pro-Europeans and anti-Europeans but between supporters of two different broad attitudes to society, and neither group is more Europe-an than the other. — Peregrine Worsthorne writing in The Sunday Telegraph (London).

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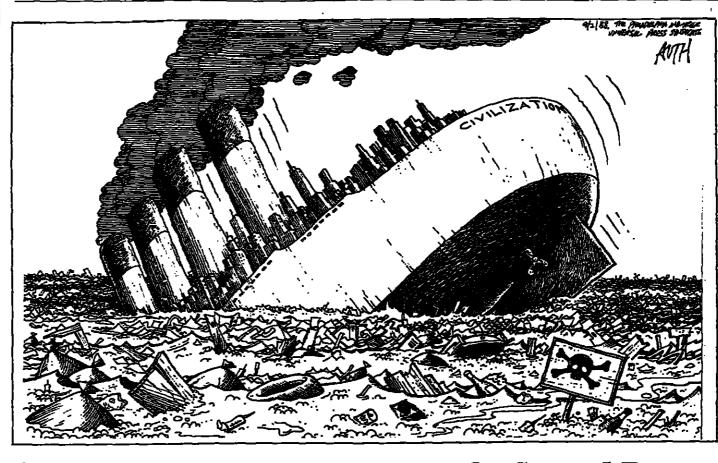
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### **OPINION**



# Science: Let's Hear More About the Second-Raters

By John Maddox

ONDON — Everybody applauds irst-rate science, the stuff of which Nobel prizes are made. Yet there is such a thing as second-tate science — but who will tell you what it is or where to find it?

Recently, the science journal Nature stumbled into a controversy that left me with the impression that a substantial part of the scientific community would prefer to avoid these questions. Publicly, the convention is that all science is excellent

but some especially so. Last June, flying in the face of that convention, Nature published an article by Dr. Jacques Benveniste, director of a medical research unit in Paris, In it Dr. Benveniste claimed to have discovered that a biochemical entity, widely used in testing white blood cells for allergic reactions, remained active even when diluted to such a degree that none of the active substance could have conceivably remained. The results of the experiments, which contradict all established principles of physical science, were literally unbelievable.

Dr. Benveniste's claims also have a more immediate interest. Homeonathic medicines include substances given at high dilution, which at least ensures that they do no harm. They are offered by a quarter of French physicians and are also used by the British royal family. The homeopath-ic community has been delighted by the publication of these claims, but has been surprised to learn that Dr. Benveniste had not disclosed, as convention would have required, that the salaries of two of his colleagues are paid by a French manufacturer of homeopathic medicines.

In the course of two years, four prepublication reviewers had told us that they could see nothing wrong with Dr. Benveniste's account of the experiments. After protests from Dr. Benveniste that our refusal to publish

WASHINGTON — To talk about the condition of chil-

dren is by definition to talk about

the families in which they live. That

is why Americans are going to have

to learn to talk about two kinds of

children because - of a sudden in

a flash - we have become a society

In this dual family system, roughly

half our children, somewhat random-

ly but inexorably, are born without a fair chance. We know precious little

In a society with more than enough

to go around, poverty is a form of bad luck. Children have the most of

it. About 10 years ago, America be-

came the first nation in history in

which the poorest group in the population was the children. This is in-

tensifying. Today the poorest child-

said again and again: This is new.

child in four is born poor. Over time,

upward of one in three will be on welfare at some point. One in two will

live in a single-parent, female-headed household. The "normal" family is no longer normal. The Bureau of

Census projects that only 39 percent

of children born in 1987 will live with

We may be entering an era in which this dual family system defines the gradations of social class. Years

ago, the social scientist William Gra-

ham Summer observed that social

class breaks down into people with habits. These include the habit of

having money, which is beginning to

We make a great fuss over regular

income - partly because we measure

define social class as never before.

both natural parents until age 18.

To say it again, and it needs to be

At any given moment, about one

ren are the youngest children.

about what to do about it.

divided into two kinds of families.

The writer is the editor of Nature magazine. his article would imply the suppression of the greatest discovery of this century, we agreed to publish it — on one condition: There would be an onsite investigation of the experiments at his laboratory, conducted by a re-

viewing group nominated by me. The on-site reviewing group found what the prepublication reviewers could not: a series of elementary procedural errors which, taken together, allowed the laboratory to nurture the delusion that the highly diluted solutions retained their ac-tivity. The group also found that Dr. Benveniste's claim that his data were reproducible was false.

Dr. Benveniste's indignation at our investigation is understandable, but I am surprised at the reaction of others in the scientific community. There have been complaints that we debased ourselves, and even science, by washing dirty linen in public.

Why, asked the complainants, did we waste space on, and thus give currency to, second-rate science when there is first-rate material to be oublished? Why did we not investigate first and publish only if the research proved valid? The answer to both questions is that people should know what second-rate science is and that there is a lot of it about. Too much of it goes unchallenged — just because the convention says that science is excellent and some especially so.

Upholding that convention brings the scientific community several benefits. It allows everybody in a white lab coat to claim an equal share of the dignity of an honorable profession. It makes for a pretense of allowing free speech and open criticism by junior

people of their seniors' work. But full-blooded criticism is in reality allowed only in private - at a lab seminar, in a private report or over lunch. This permits pockets of second-rate science to remain isolat-ed from the daily drumbeat of skepticism. It wins second-rate science a reputation and influence incommenarrate with its merits.

There were complaints, too, about the investigation we conducted. We deliberately sent an unorthodox team. including a professional conjurer, James Randi, who is now a MacArthur fellow. It was Mr. Randi who did most to expose Uri Geller, the para-scientist who claimed that he bent spoons through sheer mentation. In the case of Dr. Benveniste's claims, it appeared that a hoax was in the cards. Less aware or determined people would have been shy of deman

laboratory notebooks overnight. Why did we not send immunologists expert in Dr. Benveniste's field to investigate? Because the convention that holds that all science is excellent constrains inter-laborato-

ry criticism of colleagues, allowing the second-rate to go undetected. Rival journals have offered gratuitous but unhelpful advice. Dr. Dan-iel E. Koshland Ir., the editor of Science, was quoted as saying that general journals such as ours should publish only well anthenticated science. Dr. Arnold Relman, editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, said that editors must confine themselves to making sure that reviewers are rigorous and fair. Both comments suggest that general journals have a particular responsibility to cover up science that is less than excellent, which seems to me the op-

nity and the public need. For the well-being of the scientific community as a whole, there is an urgent need that practitioners recognize that second-rate science exists, can be exposed and should be more openly categorized as such. Then, to say the least, there would be more funds for excellent science and less confusion in the public mind about what science means.

posite of what the scientific commi-

The New York Times

# **Apartheid Works Miracles**

LET me quote from one of our few remaining daily newspapers. The Government Gazette: "Nearly 800 South Africans became officially members of a different race group last year, according to figures quoted in Parliament and based on the Population Registration Act.

They included 518 coloreds who were officially reclassified as white, 14 whites who became colored, seven Chinese who became white, two whites who became Chinese, three Malays who became white, one white who became an Indian, 50 Indians who became colored, 54 coloreds who became Indian, 17 Indians who became Malay, four coloreds who became Chinese, one Malay who became Chinese, 89 blacks who became colored, five coloreds who became black."

I couldn't make it up if I tried.

— Pieter-Dirk Uys, in a recent radio interview. Mr. Uys is an Afrikaner playwright, director and actor, South Africa's leading white satirist and a critic of apartheid. This comment was excerpted by The New York Times.

Stunted Children: A Crisis America Can't Handle?

## This Latin Is Talking **Good Sense**

By Flora Lewis

EW YORK — Carios Andres
Pérez is campaigning to be president of Venezuela again. He came to
the United States with some new
ideas about dealing with what he calls
"the historic misunderstanding" between it and Latin America.

The two U.S. candidates ought to

issen to him because the most urgent and perhaps most difficult foreign questions facing the next U.S. presi-dent will be in his own hemisphere. The Reagan administration has focused on minor countries — the pro-Communist government in Nicaragua, when Mr. Andrés Perez — or CAP, as many call him — was president of his country from 1974 to 1979, the big issues were nationalization, military regimes, human rights. His Acción Democrática party, a member of the Socialist Internation-

al, was chary of foreign investment, and the "literature of previous de-cades," as he put it, was "about anti-imperialism, that is, anti-American." Now the issues are debt, drugs, demography, and he sees them as difficulties that neither the United States nor the Latins can solve by there selves. Instead of being so touchy about sovereignty, he says, Latins should see that "drug traffickers are

the ones who borach our sovereignty. He is critical of "bad U.S. policy on Panama and worries that Venezuela risks going the Colombian way. He urges: "Let Latins help. If we criticize the U.S. for intervention, we can't re-

fuse to accent our responsibilities." He called for an international conference on drugs that would organize international police cooperation and a fund to promote substitute crops where drugs are grown as a livelihood.
"It can't be solved one country at a

time, or by concentrating on traffickers or consumers," he says. It is "absurd and unfair" to blame the U.S. government and society, as many Lat-ins do. He considers drugs a world problem, stemming from "the inequi-ties of international society."

He was on his way to a high-level meeting at Harvard on debts. That is inked to drugs because just servicing debt has made Latin nations poorer than they were a decade ago, which threatens to undermine their new, democratic regimes, reopen the way for military rulers who almost always squander resources, and renew the vi-

cious circle of misery and illegality.
The fresh approach comes in a willingness to set aside past grievances and admit that "we all made mistakes, the developing countries, the U.S., the international organizations."

And: "Our countries have learned a lot from these crises. Venezuela has changed a lot in the past 10 years. We now value work. The international system puts the main burden for accommodation on the poor, the workers. Our country needs written agree-ments with labor, management and government to spread the sacrifices." Short-term arrangements through the IMF haven't worked, CAP said. "The situation is getting worse. The sacrifices we made were useless, and

things have become intolerable." There is no shortage of proposals for longer-term, more equitable solutions to permit debtors to grow out of their sinkholes. But they aren't getting very far for lack of leadership. Like many other Latin leaders, CAP warms that mounting economic distress could bring people to the streets, and then the military into power.

But people are becoming educated about the costs of military dictatorship. Argentina is paying the bills ac-

Still, the dictators and the socialists have come and gone, and the social problems remain. What is there to assure that new help, new indulgence would bring better results?

"We have to put our own house it cader, to seek healthier economies," CAP says. "We must accept that supervision of the use of credits by international organizations is not undue foreign intervention. The debtors have to see the need of restructuring and making adjustments progressively. The problems were there before the debts." From the Latin view, he sees the need above all "to go for a frank understanding with the great nation that will continue to play a very important role in the region and the world."

This is an important offer from a Latin nationalist who has swung around to talk about "interdependence" and a new scase of sovereignty as "candor and cooperation." It is a willingness to take account of U.S. needs as well if the next U.S. president isn't prepared to respond, the cost of the damage will weigh heavily on the United States and Latin America The New York Thnex.

### An Issue for the No-Issue Campaign

T HIS issue has many names — breaking the cycle of poverty, rescuing the underclass, early childhood intervention. What it comes down to is saving the next generation of children at risk, those who lack a fair chance. Early childhood intervention. It's an issue whose time has come. Early intervention can save thousands of lives, and billions of dollars. The

vings start immediately, with the birth of the next child who, without prenatal health care, would have needed weeks of intensive care costing \$1,000 a day.

A year ago, the Committee for Economic Development issued a monument as report that called cogently and urgently for early childhood intervention; the call was especially compelling coming from leading business executives. The CED estimated that with each year's school dropouts, the country loses \$240 billion in missed earnings and foregone taxes. Crime control, welfare, health care and other social services cost needless extra billions.

The benefits transcend money. Researchers find that even by age 4, children at risk drop by as much as 30 points on intelligence tests compared with low-risk children. Other research demonstrates the profound gains from early education.

- From an editorial in The New York Times.

us live on. In reality, regular income agers, 164 percent more likely to have is a sometime thing. It bounces a premarital birth and 92 percent around, especially at lower levels. more likely to divorce than daughters Wealth - real estate, stocks, bonds of two-parent families. Upward of half of American children run into the troubles that go with a single-parent, low-income family.

Many overcome this: some seem hard-

ly to notice. In each cohort, many

ndividuals will move up into the "sta-

ble" regions of our new social class

structure, but many will move down.

If you first get these things straight, it is a little easier to rough out a policy response. Some things you

surely don't do. Unhappily, one of

the things you surely don't do is something we have just done.

We've trashed the nation's fi-

nances - not so much by the tax cuts

of the Reagan administration but by the borrowing that followed. Interest

service next year will be greater than

the deficit. For the foreseeable future.

it will require one-quarter of each

citizen's personal income tax to pay

the interest on money borrowed dur-ing the past eight years. This is ele-mentally a transfer of wealth from

working single parents in the Bronx to holders of long-term Treasury

In such ways, government policy

intensifies the social structures that

work against giving all youngsters a

For all this, welfare is the greatest

bonds living in Palm Beach,

beginning to eat us alive: Debt

By Daniel P. Moynihan

The writer, a New York Democrat, is chairman of the Senate's subcommittee on social security and family policy.

and capital assets - endures. Wealth produces assets that live on, independent of the individual. We appear to be a country in which wealth is accumulating mightily in the upper reaches. The top 10 percent owns 65 percent of all net worth, the bottom half a mere 4 percent. Families are the means by which wealth is passed from one generation to another.

Families that remain intact accumulate wealth. Single-parent families seem to accumulate little or no wealth. When last measured, black female heads of households with income under \$11,000 had a median net worth of minns \$18.

A quarter of female-headed families commence with a "premarital birth." An old misfortune. But new and central to the dual family system is the devastation that awaits divorced women. The Urban Institute reports that in the year following a divorce the living standard of children and women typically falls to about two-thirds of its former level. We simply do not know how much life-styles pass from one generation to another. Single-parent families can be as good as or better than the alternative. But researchers find patterns -- educational, economic and what might be called ecological -

that are clearly negative. Among whites, daughters of single parents are 53 percent more likely to it precisely (thanks to the income tax) marry as teen-agers, III percent and partly because it is what most of more likely to have children as teen-

obstacle. The present system began as a temporary widows' pension. The typical recipient was represented as a West Virginia miner's widow. No question of alimony or child support payments arose; the father of the family was dead. No question of employment arose; women did not work in coal mines. A half century

> head families in which the male par-ent is simply absent, not dead, and the female parent is fully employ-able, if helped into the labor market. In the next two weeks in Congress we could secure the first real change in welfare since the program began. Both houses have enacted measures that respond to the new dual family system. We would take the present maintenance system and turn it into an employment program, with child support from absent fathers, transi-tional child care and health benefits

later the same arrangements support a wholly different population. Today's typical welfare recipients

for mothers leaving welfare and un-precedented automatic funding for education and training. A mother cannot work without

child care. A mother cannot work without skills. The cost of providing these is manageable: \$3 billion to \$4 billion over the next five years. The cost of not doing it is far greater and unacceptable: Every other American child will be born into a single-parent family, born to bad luck; every third American child will be doomed to spend part of his childhood on welfare, in poverty. In less than 20 years, these children will have children of their own. And so forth.

From almost the moment the dual family system appeared, successive Congresses and presidents have tried to respond, with welfare the central symbol of the problem. Often we have come close but, so far, always we have failed. The central reason for this is that we have only slowly come to recognize and accept the new so-cial reality we are dealing with. The present welfare legislation ad-

dresses the present reality. Success or failure will be a form of reality testing. If we fail this time — a millimeter from victory —I would be inclined to think that this is something American society can't handle. Which means we will have spoiled the next century. The New York Times.

### 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: A Bobtail Comet PARIS - The comet discovered by Professor Barnard at the Lick Observatory about two weeks ago is a most eccentric specimen of a class of astronomical phenomena not noted for conventionality. It has no tail and

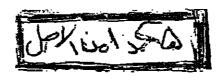
seems to be coming this way at the rate of 3,000,000 miles a day, a rate of speed that could hardly be ex-pected from a bobtail comet. Where it came from and whither it goeth no astronomer can tell. But it will long be remembered as the first comet ever discovered from a California observatory, and as such its antics will be watched with interest.

1913: Another Mexican

WASHINGTON — Distinct satisfaction over the nomination by the Clerical party of Senor Frederico Gamboa, who is currently Minister of Foreign Affairs, as a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico is manifested at the White House to-day cease their military preparations.

[Sept. 25], principally because it is construed as finally disposing of the possibility of the candidature of General Victoriano Huerta.

1938: 'No' to Ultimatum LONDON - France and Czechosłovakia this morning [Sept. 26] rejected the teams of Hitler's memorandum ask-ing for immediate occupation of pre-dominantly German areas of Czechosolvakia: But Premier Edonard Daladier and his Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, talked for more than three hours with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's inner Cabinet about compromise proposals which may satisfy Hitler, be acceptable to the Czechs and save the peace of Europe after all. Britain remained "on the fence" after three Cabinet meetings last night, one of them at midnight. In Rome, meanwhile, Sianar Musealimi thrantened in a exech gnor Mussolini threatened in a speech at Vicenza that Italian mobilization will be ordered unless other powers



To Pitch With Pros

Madison Avenue is monitor-

product endorsements, The Washington Post reports. Mary

Lou Retton, after winning a

gymnastics gold medal at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles,

made an estimated \$3 million to

The basic requirement is to

win. "Bronze and silver don't

count," says Marty Blackman, a ye York lawyer and consul-tant to advertising agencies that hire athletes. Beyond that, he

says, the athlete must have vi-

tality, charm and good looks

and must be be reasonably ar-

A drug offense or any other

serious brush with the law can

mean disqualification by Madi-

son Avenue. So can bad sports-

manship.

U.S. advertising opportunities are greatest for athletes in track and field, diving gymnastics and boxing Cycling and volleyball are emerging. The Post suggests that "athletes in

sports underappreciated by Agericans — water polo, field Sckey, Greco-Roman wres-

tling — should hold on to their day jobs."

The oyster crop in Chesa-peake Bay is the "worst ever,"

says Roger Mann, of the Virgin-ia Institute of Marine Science in Williamsburg, Maryland offi-cials say that that as recently as

the early 1980s, the seasonal catch totaled 2.5 million bush-

els (88 million liters) of oyster-meat, which sold for \$20 mil-

lion. This year the yield is down to 500,000 bushels. In general,

scientists blame pollution and

parasitic diseases. "All we can

hope for," says Jackie Russell, a

waterman from Piney Point,

Maryland, "is a series of years

with cold, rainy summers, when

cool temperatures will keep the disease down and an increased

influx of fresh water will allow

oysters to reclaim areas that are

Manhattan streets are usually

repaired at night, The New York Times reported in an arti-

cle headed "You, the Night and

the Jackhammers." The reason

is that streets are so congested

by day that blocking a single street could be up traffic for blocks. Night workers are paid

time and a half, but because

traffic is so light, trucks deliver-

ing asphalt are less likely to get

gurrently infested."

Short Takes

\$6 million for endorsements.

# This Lab Is Talkin Good Sen ing the Seoul Olympic Games, looking for athletes who not only are winners but also have the star quality it takes for By Flora Levi.

NEW YORK TOR Piers 13 - 210 - 227 with particular section the United Williams

the branch desired and the langua in water 1 will be a The task of the same of the sa

Control of the Contro Committee Notice of the Committee of the When Mr. Andrews CAP to many call the feet of the capture of the manufacture of the capture of the

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**AMERICAN** stuck in traffic, and much more asphalt can be laid down in the same amount of time. Neighbors sometimes object to the noise and the parking restrictions. **TOPICS** tions. One crew was pelted by Vanted: Olympians golf balls. But most people have no complaints; they are grateful to have their streets repayed.

> Many American trucks carry dire warnings, on the left and right ends of their rear bump-ers, to pass on the left, not the right. Samples noted by Martin H. Ornstein of Edison, New Jersey, in a letter to The Times: PASS/FAIL

EL PASO/EL CRUNCHO GRATEFUL/DEAD GO AHEAD/MAKE MY DAY OVERTAKER/UNDERTAKER HEAVEN YES/HELL NO THE ECSTASY/THE AGONY

Notes About People

Joey Dee, 48, the singer-songwriter whose "Peppermint Twist" was a hit record a generation ago, is raising money to build a home in Florida for needy, aged rock-and-roll musi-cians. "It is a sobering thought," The New York Times reflected in an editorial. "Rockand-roll lyrics were always about endless summers, bittersweet young love and rocking till a quarter to 3. If anybody ever died, it was in a car crash and, as often as not, in a lover's arms. Did anyone ever think then about things like retire-ment and dying in poverty?"

Mel Torme, 63, says that for years he hated the nickname The Velvet Fog," bestowed on him when he was a 21-year-old crooner by a New York disk jockey, Fred Robbins. The singer's autobiography, to be published this month, bears the title "It Wasn't All Velvet."

At a Washington Post book much, Kirk Douglas, whose own autobiography, "The Rag-man's Son," is a best-seller, said the title had come to him after he picked up a hitchhiking sailor in uniform. The bluejacket, startled by the famous face behind the wiseel, exclaimed, "Do you know who you are?" "I thought of the sailor's question," the actor said, "and it was my first answer: I am a ragman's son." He also spoke about his own son, who won Academy Awards as co-producer of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" in 1975 and star of "Wall Street" in 1987. "I wrote to my son Michael in college," the actor recalled, "telling him to stop wasting his time with theater productions and start learning how to be a good lawyer." He added, "If I had known Michael would become so popular, I would have been nicer to him when he was a

Arthur Higbee

# Seres Stresses Flexibility On Palestinian Talks

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service
PARIS — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres says he would not worry about "the biography" of Palestin-ians who might negotiate peace with Israel as long as they re-nounced violence and accepted the

existence of the country.

Mr. Peres, who heads the Labor
Party ticket in Israel's general election Nov. 1, said that if he led the nation's next government, he would agree to negotiations with "every Palestinian leader who renounces terror and violence" and

accepts United Nations Security
Council Resolution 242, which
en Ed the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

"We are not going to look in his
past and his biography and his descriptions," said Mr. Peres, evidently alluding to Yasser Arafat
and other leaders of the Palestine
Libertical Organization. "We are Liberation Organization. "We are going to look at his positions."

Mr. Peres, who will meet Mon-day in New York with President Ronald Reagan and Foreign Min-ister Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt, made his remarks during an interview in Paris, where he had stopped over an route to the United States. He conferred with President François Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. He insisted that he had made no secret contacts with Palestinian representa-

While hinting that Mr. Arafat might eventually qualify as an acceptable interlocutor, the Israeli foreign minister said that so far the biestinian had "changed only his thetoric but not necessarily the positions of the PLO."

Mr. Peres said that in a meeting with Mr. Dumas of France this month Mr. Arafat said that by accepting Resolution 242 the PLO had "indirectly" accepted Israel.
"Mr. Arafat finds it extremely difficult to make the necessary decisions," said Mr. Peres. "If he recognizes, recognize directly."

The Israeli politician warned that any move by the PLO to de-clare the West Bank and Gaza Strip an independent state or to call for UN trusteeship over the Israeli-occupied territories would have a cupied territories would have a country in large in the heightive" impact in Israel in the midst of a momentous election rampaign.

Yell will unite everyone in Israel Me Peres.

Structured by the Meres of the Message midst of a momentous election

the will unite everyone in Israel adding that such a step would be a nian position and the Palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of a majority of its passenger without negotiations."

The property of the chieffer signifying that the position, he said, recalling that a majority of Jordan's population is the church's diocesan bishops nationwide and by a majority of its passenger without negotiations."

Palestinian movement wanted to majority of Jordan's population is the church's diocesan bishops nationwide and by a majority of its palestinian. "Even if Hussein discussions and the Palestinian discussion and the Palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the palestinian must be affirmed by a majority of the church's diocesan bishops nationally and the church's diocesan bishops nationa Palestinian movement wanted "to have results without negotiations." the country's voters a sharp choice
between Labor's willingness to

Bank is an ideology," said Mr.
Peres, who expressed confidence
that Labor was gaining the upper
hand in the campaign. "For us
peace and retaining the Jewish and democratic character of Israel are

Reagan is widely seen as signaling Washington's preference for Labor over the hard-line Likud. But the foreign minister diplomatically dismissed this interpretation, saying that the friendship between Israel and the United States was between

two peoples, not political parties. In a novel comparison, Mr. Peres likened the 10-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied territo-ries to the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, which saw Egypt regain self-confidence by demonstrating that it could cross the Suez Canal and throw Israel off balance by sweep-

ing into Sinai. He said that through the ultimately inconclusive war. Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian leader, "on the one hand gained something."

"On the other hand," continued Mr. Peres, "he discovered the limitation of his effort, and then he will be the state of the second that the state of the second the second the second the second the second the second that the second that the second the second the second the second that the second the second that the

tried to translate it into a political outlet" by making peace with Isra-

The Labor Party leader suggested that it was now time for the Palestinians in the occupied territories, whom he described as "proud but tired" after their protracted confrontation with Israel's army, to translate the uprising into political capital. He said that those in the PLO who had hoped to see the uprising transformed into a "military option" had been disappoint-

Mr. Peres said that a Labor government would be willing to open negotiations with either a Jordani an or a Palestinian delegation or a combination of both. He speculated that King Hussein's decision in

ficult to divorce between the Jordaengages himself from the West process was expected to take about

# **Rivals Seek** To Avoid Violence In Lebanon

By Ihsan A. Hijazi New York Times Service
BEIRUT — Despite an acute political split reflected in the existence of two rival governments, Lebanon's warring factions appeared eager Sunday to avoid settling their conflict by military

Maior General Michel Acon, 53, the Christian commander of the regular army who now leads one of the two cabinets, said: "We are not thinking in military terms as a way

out of the problem."
Samir Geagea, 37, the leader of the Lebanese Forces, a Christian militia, said Friday that resorting to violent action to break the deadlock "is ill-advised."

The Sunni Moslem prime minister, Salim Hoss, 59, the leader of the rival government based in West Beirut, was reported by local radio stations Sunday to have asked Syria to keep Moslem and leftist mili-

tias in check.

Both Mr. Hoss and General Acon have said their respective cabinets are the only legitimate anthority in the country. At the same time, they have emphasized that their sole objective is to create the proper climate for the election of a new president. Only a new chief executive would end the prevailing duality of power.

Lack of consensus among Mos-

lem and Christian members of the parliament has left the country without a president for the first time in its 45 years of indepen-

To avoid a constitutional vacuum after his six-year term as presi-dent expired at midnight Thursday, Amin Gemayel handed power over to a military cabinet under General

■ Syria Rejects Government Syria rejected Lebanon's three-day-old Christian military government Sunday in favor of one formed by rival Moslem leaders, deepening the sectarian partition of

reported from Beirut. Al Sawra, the Syrian daily that speaks for the government of President Hafez Assad, said that the Lebanese Christian cabinet of General Aoun was a "military coup d'etat against legitimacy."

the country, The Associated Press

It added in an editorial: "This government not only constitutes a coup against legitimate state institutions and laws, but it is also a coup against the historic chance to elect a new president and pave the way for national reconciliation and

Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, backs the five-man cabi-net led by Mr. Hoss, which includes the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, and the Shirte Amal leader, Nabih

The crisis has plunged Lebanon into turmoil, with the rival cabinets issuing contradictory orders to civil servants, and threatens to rekindle the 13-year-old civil war.

The police said unidentified gunabandon the Gaza Strip and some men during the night fired a rocketsections of the West Bank for a propelled grenade into the Bristol peace accord and the refusal of Hotel, where Robert Franjieh, son Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's of a Syrian-backed former presi-Liked bloc to contemplate surrendering territory that it regards as a religious trust.

"For the other parties, the West two presidential election.

The grenade gutted an unoccu pied third-floor room in the heavily guarded hotel in Syrian-controlled Moslem West Beirut. Fire fighters

quickly put out the blaze.

An hour later, a dynamite bomb exploded near a Syrian Army checkpoint a block from the hotel, also an ideology."

Exploded near a Syrian Army checkpoint a block from the hotel, level encounter in New York, Mr.

Exploded near a Syrian Army checkpoint a block from the hotel, the police reported. There were no casualties in either attack. No one claimed responsibility

for either incident. The split threatens to formalize the de-facto partition of Lebanon into sectarian cautons. More than

The U.S. Embassy, meanwhile, evacuated some diplomatic staff from its embassy in West Beirut.

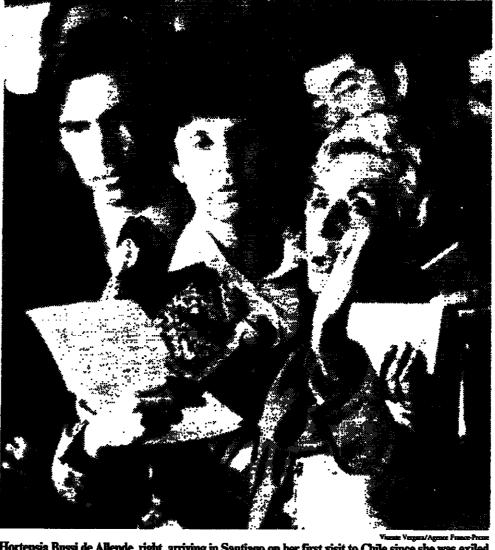
150,000 people have been killed in

### Diocese in U.S. Elects Woman as Anglican Bishop

BOSTON — The Episcopal Dio-cese of Massachusetts has elected the first female bishop in the worldwide Anglican Communion and in

Whoops, shouts of joy and tomultinous applause rocked the se-date St. Paul's Cathedral when Bishop David Johnson told delegates that on their seventh ballot they had elected the Reverend Bar-bara C. Harris, a priest at the Church of the Advocate in Philadelphia, as their new suffragan, or

associate, bishop. Reverend Harris, a veteran of the U.S. civil rights movement and a former businesswoman, won over another candidate, the Reverend Marshall Hunt of Lowell, Massachusetts, by a vote of 145 to 108 among the clergy and 131 to 115



Hortensia Bussi de Allende, right, arriving in Santiago on her first visit to Chile since she was exiled 15 years ago. With Mrs. Allende are her daughter, Isabel, and her grandson, Gonzalo Meza Allende.

# Reagan, in UN Speech, Will Urge Talks on Spread of Chemical Arms

By Lou Cannon Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President

Ronald Reagan, in a speech to the United Nations on Monday, is to call for an international conference to seek to reverse the trend toward the acquisition and use of poison gas, administration officials say.

The officials said that Mr. Rea-

gan would call upon nations that have signed the 1925 Geneva Protocol on Gas Warfare, outlawing the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons, to hold a confercace to explore ways to more effec-tively enforce existing curbs. Most of the world's nations, including Iraq, are signers of the protocol.

Iraq has been accused by the United States of using poison gas in recent military operations against its Kurdish minority. Both

ons in the Gulf War. A cease-fire in facturers of chemical weapons, the eight-year war took effect Aug.

A U.S. official said last week that the United States wanted to raise the issue at the United Nations without singling out any nation. He said that the cease-fire made this a "propitious time" for such an ef-

The international conference that Mr. Reagan is to propose would concentrate on combating the spread of poison gas and other chemical weapons in the Third World, officials said.

White House officials have been seeking new initiatives that Mr. Reagan might introduce in his speech, his seventh and last to the United Nations as president. The United States and other

Western nations are major manuwhich have proliferated in the Third World. For many years these weapons were possessed only by the United States and the Soviet Union, but a recent study by the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency said that about 20 nations are sus-

The list of countries that posses chemical weapons includes Israel and Egypt, whose foreign ministers will meet with Mr. Reagan while he is at the United Nations.

pected of having them and that 10

others are considering obtaining

The meeting to be proposed by Mr. Reagan would not substitute for the 40-nation negotiation under way in Geneva that is seeking a ban on possession and use of chemical

# Widow of Allende Ends 15-Year Exile

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service
SANTIAGO — The widow of Salvador Allende, Hortensia Bussi de Allende, came home during the weekend after 15 years of exile, through the "wide open door" that she had wanted.

Mrs. Allende was overcome by

emotion after her flight from Bue-nos Aires crossed the Andes and landed in the Chilean capital on a warm, sunny Saturday.

"I don't bring rancor or a desire for vengeance," she told the crowd waiting for her. "I want a Chile where there is justice and democracy and where the rights of man are fully respected."

Her voice broke down and she could not continue after she started to refer to one of her three daughters, Beatriz, who committed snicide in Cuba in 1977, and to her husband, who died in the midst of the military coup against his So-cialist-Communist government in September, 1973.

Although she initially accepted her husband's death as suicide, Mrs. Allende later said from exile in Mexico that she believed the army had killed him.

However, Mr. Allende's personal surgeon, Dr. Patricio Guijon Klein, who was in the palace at the time, said he saw the president shoot himself. Several other former members of his government have said recently that they believed he committed suicide.

Mrs. Allende, who is now 74, said the first thing she wanted to do was to go to the coastal city of Viña del Mar to visit her husband's

She was sent to exile in Mexico immediately after attending his burial in the hours after the coup.

Mrs. Allende, who said her greatest desire was to have "a re-encounter with my country," was able to return as the result of President Augusto Pinochet's decision three weeks ago to end the enforced exile of the family and closest collaborators of the former president,

The end to enforced exile, which had gradually occurred for less prominent Socialists and Communists during the past few years, was one of the steps that General Pino-chet took as he campaigned for a new eight-year term as president.

In a plebiscite on Oct. 5, the electorate will vote yes or no to his continuance in power. If he fails to get a majority, he is supposed to call free elections late next year. If he wins, he says he will govern democratically and will retire from the army.

During Mr. Allende's long politi-

cal life as the leading member of the Chilean left and later as president, his wife played a secondary role, with little visibility. Their daughter Beatriz worked closely with her father and his sister Laura

was a member of Congress.
But after she went into exile. Mrs. Allende became a symbol of ber husband's fallen government and traveled much of the world being received with honors by presidents and other prominent figures. She crusaded against human rights violations in Chile and asked foreign governments to press for the end of military rule in the country.

While many Chilean exiles continually sought permission from the government to come home and some crossed the frontier clandestinely by land, she said she would return only with the doors open wide to her, with the same rights as

Her grandson, Gonzalo Meza Allende, said Saturday that she had kept that commitment, that throughout exile "she never asked for permission from anyone to en-

### **Armed Forces** Kill 10 Peasants In El Salvador

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador - Government soldiers rounded up 40 unarmed peasants in a vil-lage 48 kilometers from here, accused them of collaborating with leftist guerrillas and killed 10 of them Wednesday, relatives and neighbors of the victims said Fri-

The soldiers blindfolded them and tied them up," said one man, who said he was among those detained in the village, San Francisco. "They shot them with bursts of rifle fire and threw grenades at

He and others interviewed by reporters said they did not actually see any killings.

A spokesman for the armed forces first said the villagers were "subversives" who were killed during combat."

After the survivors recounted their story, the spokesman said the peasants had been massacred by guerrillas in an attempt to create an incident that would embarrass the army. President José Napoleón said

there would be an investigation. but he questioned the truthfulness

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An old soldier stopping near Fukiage Palace in Tokyo on Sunday to pay his repects to Hirohito.

# As Hirohito Nears Death, His People Rally to Him

By Patrick L. Smith

TOKYO - As Emperor Hirohito's condition worsened dramatically again during the weekend, many of his 122. million subjects began for the first time to deal with their complex feelings toward him and the disease from which

he is suffering.

Crowds outside Fukiage Palace at the center of Tokyo started to swell as soon as periodic reports from the Imperial Household Agency, which administers the affairs of the emperor and his family, took an ominous tone Saturday morning. On Sunday they began to reform in

larger numbers at dawn. In soft but steady autumn rains, the throngs waited more than an hour to add their signatures to those wishing Hirohito a speedy recovery. Many were at a loss to explain their presence, as if they had been suddenly surprised to discover the depth of their own emotions.

Local newspapers have issued one-sheet "extras" at moments when the emperor's health seemed especially precarious. At the same time, they have continually asked in street interviews what no one in Japan seems able to answer definitively: How does this nation feel about the man who has been its symbolic head for 63 years of war,

defeat, suffering and prosperity?

But beneath the indifference many Japanese profess toward the monarchy, what has now begun to emerge is a deeper sense of dependence on the emperor as a Confucian father figure, distant and not often thought of, perhaps, but central to the nation's sense of security.

"I felt a basic arge to be here as I watched the television

reports," said Kamezaburo Takeuchi, a retired labor lead-er who traveled an hour and a half to the palace gates Sunday. "I have been a man of the left all my life, but politics don't matter at a time like this. The emperor is the

head of the Japanese family."

All week, Tokyo had been a city of marked contrasts.

The somber tones of television broadcasters and the small, orderly groups that gathered at the palace gates seemed to be of another world from the uninterrupted bustle of the nearby business district and the rush of traffic along the wide thoroughfares that ring the imperial residence.

But such contrasts began to fade once the emperor was reported to have a dangerously high fever and emergency transfusions were being administered with increased regu-

The emperor is the head of the Japanese family.'

Kamezaburo Takeuchi, a retired labor

larity. Crowds at imperial residences around the country increased from a few thousand Friday to 80,000 Saturday and twice that Sunday.

On Sunday it was reported for the first time that Hirohito has been suffering from pancreatic cancer. For the last week he has been battling fever, high blood pressure, jaundice and near-constant internal hemorrhages, he has been fed intravenously for several days and required a respirator over the weekend to ease a sudden

difficulty in breathing. Such information has been carefully managed since the emperor's health first declined sharply last Monday. In

part this policy stems from a long-standing reticence in Japan to discuss cancer openly.

More immediately, it appears to reflect the highly protective policies of the household agency, in which the presence of descendants of Japan's former nobility is

Having had no experience of an imperial transition in more than six decades, the government has functioned in

an evident state of confusion in recent days, worsened by the agency's efforts to sequester the palace. Even Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, reported to be "at home reading the newspapers" for much of the weekend, seemedto be taking his cues from functionaries nominally under his cabinet's control.

Nonetheless, there are already signs that the government is likely to face some resistance in its own management of Hirohito's death and the ascendancy of Crown Prince Akihito, the emperor's 54-year-old son. Much of this resistance is expected to revolve around the monarch's dual roles as a national symbol and head of the Shinto religion, which must remain separate under the postwar

constitution. Union leaders and opposition politicians in some prefectures where there is no imperial residence, for instance. have already protested about having to open public facilities at which well-wishers can offer their signatures. Political analysts also expect a debate to erupt over the continued use of the imperial calendar, according to which the current year is 63.

The gengo calendar, opponents argue, is one more way in which Japan's leaders are trying to keep the nation separate from the rest of the world. Nonetheless, the cabinet reportedly began earlier this week to consider the name to be attached to the era that follows Showa, as Hirohito's reign is called.

As the end of Showa draws nearer, the attitudes of

young Japanese are beginning to appear less distinct from those of their parents. It is one more sign, commentators say, of Japan's ambivalence about its past and its uncertainty toward the present and the future.

"I've never believed the emperor was a god, as my father and grandfather did," said Hiromichi Hashizumi, a 25year-old who was standing outside the palace Saturday.
"But now that he is struggling with life, I recognize he has kept our nation together."

# CAMPAIGN: The Truth Is Suffering During the U.S. Presidential Race SOVIET:

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cord" rolled off the copying machines in Boston. Within 24 hours. the Bush campaign in Washington countered with a 127-page refutation of the refutation.

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distorted his record by alleging that Massachusetts had "piled up a \$7.4 billion debt" when he was governor

Mr. Dukakis said that the debt the governor.

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amount that has been obligated by maining unpaid on the debt the governor.

**EMPLOYER** 

Mr. Dukakis said that Mr. Bush figure was misleading that the storted his record by alleging that "general obligation debt was \$3.9" (Confinued from Page 1) the level of debt authorized by the sus Bureau less-than-clearly departs officials said last week and that the state pension fund was state legislature, he said, not the fines as "all debt obligations re-

> The pension issue is even murkier. Mr. Dukakis offered what appeared to be a simple, straightforward reply to the charge of underfunding: "Pension costs are accentuated problems in their cov-fully funded in 1989. Source: Standard & Poor's assigning an AA-plus rating to Massachusetts 9288."

This is apparently true, but it tells only part of the story.

Massachusetts having an under-funded pension system," said Phyllis Borzi, pension counsel for the House subcommittee on labormanagement relations. "It has always been well known as one of the

After a long battle, Mr. Dukakis signed a bill in 1986 to fully fund the state pension system over a 40year period. But Mr. Dukakis, apparently not wanting to draw attention to the still-meager funding of the system, does not mention that in his reply to Mr. Bush.

# SHUTTLE: NASA Hopes Mission Will Fuel Program

elections in factories, farms and

Mr. Gorbachev told the editors

schools had selected new leaders.

that the press was partly responsi-

"In some speeches and publica-tions," he said, "you almost get the

attention to success stories.

all seven astronauts were killed and the remaining fleet of three shuttles was grounded indefinitely. Party officials said last week that about a third of the first 30,000

"Images of the shuttle blowing up are so much a part of the Ameri-can psyche," said John E. Pike, a space policy specialist for the Washington-based Federation of ble for the generally slow pace of American Scientists, "that exorcischange because newspapers often ing that memory is certainly going to be very important."

> Though a successful mission would be important. Walter McDougall a historian of space flight at the University of Pennsylvania, urged caution. If a triumph lulled the public and the government into thinking the questions about the utility of the shuttles had been answered, he said, or that the problems with the program had been solved, "then we will be worse off than before the Challenger di-

"Getting the shuttles flying again is the easiest of the prob-lems." Mr. McDougall said. "It's an engineering problem and all the others are political, and all we've heard is some vague talk about the need for leadership, but no real debate about what are the priorities of our space program and how to go about achieving these priori-

shuttle program said. "When the sion should clear the way for the euphoria of Discovery wears off. resumption of regular flights.

I'm not sure NASA knows where

it's going to go from there."

According to most experts, the agency must determine how much it can realistically rely on the expensive shuttles and manned flight and whether it should follow the lead of the air force and concentrate on expendable rockets for

nearly all launchings.

The agency is pushing development of an orbiting manned station for the 1990s, but it must examine more closely how the burden of yet another expensive engineering project will affect other programs, such as space science, planetary expioration and the development of advanced technologies in robotics and propulsion.

Other policy issues will concern NASA's relationship to the more expansive military space program and decisions on whether to compete with other countries on all space fronts or to be selective and perhaps enter into more international cooperative undertakings.

A success by the Discovery could enable the United States to jump back in competition with other countries, particularly the Soviet Union and Western Europe, whose increasingly ambitious programs stole a march on Americans while the shuttles were out of action. Of more immediate and measur-

A congressional aide close to the able importance, a successful mis-

operational shortcomings, exposed and magnified after the Challenger disaster, the shuttles are the sole means in the Western world for carrying astronauts into space, and will be for years to come.

They are indispensable for delivering to orbit an accumulating backlog of payloads critical to na-tional security, scientific exploration and the future exploitation of

Four out of the first nine shuttle flights, which are planned through the end of next year, will be devoted to secret Defense Department payloads, including satellites for navigation and intelligence gather-ing that have been in line since the Challenger accident. The second mission is scheduled

to carry a secret military payload that Mr. Pike has said is thought to be an electronic intelligence satel-

casts of shuttle flight rates indicate that it could be late 1995 beforescience missions can catch up with pre-Challenger timetables.

Four major projects have been held up since 1986. They are missions to Venus. Jupiter and the sm as well as the Hubble Space Telescope. Each month of delay is adding about \$1 million to the cost of the telescope, now scheduled for a flight no earlier than February

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idea that perestroika has aggravat-"There's nothing new about ed the economic situation, thrown finances out of balance, worsened

supplies of food and goods and sharpened housing and other social problems." Perestroika is the Russian word most commonly used for Mr. Gor-

worst systems in the country, be-bachev's program to restructure the cause it was a pay-as-you-go sys-tem. The news is Dukakis has done something about it." economy by reducing central con-trols, increasing incentives for workers and eliminating many of the rigid practices introduced by Stalin. Mr. Gorbachev added, "Simply

> or 'there are no goods' serves no purpose. He said that it was unfair to hold his policies responsible for prob-lems that had been created by pre-

stating that 'the shelves are empty'

vious mismanagement of the econ-Showing an ambivalence toward press freedoms that has run through other recent speeches, Mr. Gorbachev told the editors that "we need a pluralism of opinion"

but cautioned against printing ma-terial that challenged the value of Complaining that the press had split into opposing liberal and conservative camps, Mr. Gorbachev said: "Today I can tell you exactly which letters will be published in this journal, and which in that.

Group biases are appearing, and this must be overcome." Clearly disappointed by the modest changes he has produced but determined to press ahead with his effort to break the country free from the stifling economic and political systems he inherited. Mr. Gorbachev has modified his approach in key ways in recent

Acknowledging that in the past he failed to follow through on pro-grams approved by the party leadership, he has devoted considerable attention since the party conference to making sure that the overhand of the political system ap-proved by the delegates is carried

out.

He has also spent more time trying to deal with immediate ecotoward perestroika.

# Ignoring Qualms

(Continued from Page 1)

most, have been swept up by the spirit of civil revolt and would participate if the army did not hold

essary to restore law and order. Villages that defy the army will not be allowed to sell their harvests. Still, now and then, sympathy for Palestinians and glimmers of doubt about the ultimate goals of his mission seem to show through.

General Mitzna bemoaned the inability of leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization to take steps toward political moderation and expressed the hope that West Bank residents might someday develop authentic local leaders inde-pendent of the PLO and capable of negotiating peace with Israel.

nomic problems, including food and housing shortages, that have left citizens with a sour attitude good question And I really don't

# GENERAL: KUWAIT: U.S. Halts Convoys

The new General Mitzna is less introspective, less willing to admit doubts. He defends tough measures such as beating alleged rioters, administrative detentions, house demolitions and deportations as nec-

But when asked how moderate local leaders will establish them(Continued from Page 1)

officials to alleviate Kuwaiti concern that the Gulf is a potential theater of confrontation until the peace negotiations between Iran and Iraq get past their initial dead-

Though Iranian speedboats no longer harass commercial shipping, U.S. and Kuwaiti naval vessels have in recent weeks, spotted four or five mines, assumed to have been laid months ago, in the waterway. Iran announced last week that it was conducting mine-clearing op-erations in the northern Gulf.

The U.S. move will allow the navy to pull one of its warships out of the Gulf immediately and free several others slated for service in the Gulf over the next year, offi-

The U.S. Navy has a task force of about 26 ships in the Gulf, including seven destroyers and cruisers. six frigates, six minesweepers and two large warehouse ships, according to one official. This number is expected to be reduced gradually and by attrition as each ship's tour comes up for rotation and it returns

Under the new escort program.
warships and minesweepers will no longer form up in straight lines to

protect reflagged Kuwaiti tanken through the 550-mile (900-kilometer) water course. Under the convoy regimen, Navy officials were in charge of every aspect of moving the tankers through the shipping

lanes of the Gulf and out the Strait

of Hormuz. Navy officials were aboard each civilian ship in the Under the new routine, the tankers will take primary responsibility for their passage through the water-way. Navy officials said there was a big difference" between the con-

voy concept and accompaniment.
We will still be in sight of the ships being accompanied," an offi-cial said, "and if they need assistance, we will still be in shooting

### U.S. Will Search in Lag-And Vietnam for MIAs

United Press International BANGKOK — U.S. military experts will begin this week the most extensive joint searches ever conducted for American soldiers missing in action in Vietnam and Laos,

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### **EUROBONDS**

# **Eurobond Markets Try** To Shrug Off Ambivalence

By JOHN J. DUFFY

Special to the Herald Tribune ONDON - After overcoming fears of higher inflation and nising interest rates, the Eurobond market faces a new attitude: ambivalence. London dealers say the international bond markets have gone into a holding pattern as investors wait for new economic data from the United States and elsewhere to confirm the direction of worldwide interest rates. In the Eurodollar sector particularly, investors are reluctant to make major speculative bets on dollar-denominated securities until they see the U.S. employment report for September, which

is scheduled for release Oct. 7, dealers say. There is a tug-of-war in the markets between those who think the economy is slowing down in the United States and those who do not," said Gillman Gunn,

an economist at Banque Paribas Capital Markets Ltd. in London "Investors are just not convinced at this point that the U.S. slowdown is here for good."
The market's ambivalence

to step up and challenge the central banks about the U.S. economic outlook has been reflected in its at this point.'

Nobody is willing

reactions to recent news. The sharp narrowing in the U.S. trade deficit for July, the modest 0.4 percent rise in U.S. consumer prices in August and substantial declines in gold and oil prices have all failed to galvanize Weurodollar traders into taking concerted action.

In the foreign-exchange markets, speculators have continued to nudge the dollar higher, but have retreated hastily at the first hints of central bank intervention. The result is that the dollar remains locked in narrow ranges of 1.84 to 1.89 against the Deutsche mark, and 133.50 to 135.50 against the yea.

"There is a great deal of nervousness around," said George Magnus, an analyst at Warburg Securities in London. "Nobody is willing to step up and challenge the central banks at this point."
That is fine with the central banks. Finance ministers from the Group of Seven major industrial countries met this weekend in West Berlin, and there is a perception that nobody wants to agitate the markets before the U.S. presidential elections in November. As market participants expected, a communique issued Saturday from the finance ministers reaffirmed current

HE LACK of external stimulus presents problems for the Eurobond market. With the speculative element temporarily absent from the market the market the ily absent from the market, the pricing of new issues becomes critical. In such an environment, the recognizability of the borrower's name and the perceived abilities of the lead underwriter can also spell the difference between success and

"There has been no major move in the market, up or down, since the August trade numbers," said Allan Wilson, executive director at Morgan Stanley International. "So when you price, you've got to give investors some incentive and some value or

An example highlighting the current situation occurred last week with the launch of two U.S. dollar Eurobond issues - one for BellSouth Capital Funding Corp. and the other for General Electric Co. of the United States.

BellSouth, a financing subsidiary of the U.S. telecommunications company, on Thursday launched a \$120 million issue of 91/4 percent, five-year Eurobonds via Morgan Stanley. Priced at 1011/2, the bonds yielded a generous 48 basis points more than

comparably dated U.S. Treasury issues. The issue from BellSouth, a AAA borrower making its first offering in the Euromarkets, represented an attractive yield for a highly rated company with medium-term maturity, dealers said. As a result, the deal was snapped up and the spread over Treasury

issues narrowed to 38 basis points by the end of the week. The General Electric deal, meanwhile, "was looking a little doggy around the ears" by the end of the week, dealers said. The at 101% to yield 38 basis points more than similarly dated U.S.

Dealers said the issue suffered because of its pricing and also because the lead manager, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, was not considered a major player in the Euromarkets.

The big institutions will not buy bonds from a bank like Amro — they're just not in the flow," a dealer said.

Although Amro itself dismissed the criticism, several traders

estimated that the Dutch bank was left with at least 60 percent of the huge issue still on its books by the end of the week. Traders said that since more than \$2 billion worth of dollar.

fixed-rated paper had hit the market in the past two weeks. similarly pricing on many issues has led to a build-up of dealers'

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Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

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Aside from the Eurodollar market, dealers said that the great-See EUROBONDS, Page 9

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Per \$
2290.00
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4,1333
4,93
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# Airline **Battle** Decided

### **Continental Wins Key Tokyo Route**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON - The Department of Transportation has awarded Continental Airlines what may be the most sought-after prize in the airline industry: the lucrative route between Seattle and Tokyo.

Three major U.S. airlines — Continental, United Airlines and American Airlines — have been battling for more than a year over the route, held by United for the past six years.

The Department of Transporta-tion reluctantly awarded the route to Continental late last week, having been told by the Department of Justice not to appeal a court deci-sion directing that outcome. United Airlines said it would ask

for reconsideration of the decision Unless that last-ditch effort succeeds, Continental is the winner in a hard-fought contest for the door into the rapidly growing Pacific market. Flights to Tokyo include many business travelers who generally pay full fare, and Japan is the second largest market for overseas travel from the United States, secand only to Britain.

"Anybody and everybody is interested in a West Coast gateway to Asia," said Edward Starkman, an industry analyst for PaineWebber

The route proceedings had be-come a major high-stakes sideshow in the airline industry. At one point

Northwest Airlines, which also Continental Japan Air Lines also flies the route.

An analyst questioned whether Continental could make money on the route, because it does not have the right to carry passengers beyoud Tokyo to other Asian destinations. Both Northwest and Japan Air Lines have extensive connec-

"This will take a big investment at a time when Continental's cash

See AIR, Page 12



Finance ministers of the Group of 24 developing countries opening their conference in Berlin.

## Poorest Nations Avoid Debt Drama

### Tame G-24 Statement Dismays Latin American Officials

By Carl Gewirtz

ional Herald Tribune BERLIN - The world's poorest nations issued a relatively tame statement on debt over the weekend that privately dismayed officials from the most heavily

indebted Latin American states.

Tame or not, proposals on what further steps the ernational community can take to relieve some of the burden of the existing \$1.2 trillion stock of developing-country debt will be a feature of the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which opens here this week.

The fund's policy-making Interim Committee met here Sunday with numerous proposals for relief up for

the chairmen and chief executives
of the three airlines came to Washington to argue on behalf of their

At the plenary sessions starting Tuesday, officials said, Japan intends to put forward a proposal designed to recycle a part of its annual trade surplus to debtor Complete details of the plan have not been revealed,

offers Seattle-Tokyo flights, will but the Canadian finance minister, Michael Wilson, provide the major competition for said that "to the extent that it's new money, consistent with IMF plans" for the debtor country, "the Japanese plan could be quite positive. They have the financial capacity to do it."

Mr. Wilson added that proposals for "general relief of debt, or for a substantial take-out by governments of debt held by banks, are solutions that under today's circumstances would not work, if they ever would.

The most controversial element in the long communique from the Group of 24, which represents the 77 poorest countries, said ministers "insisted that debt service should be limited to a percentage of export earnings" that is "compatible with the development needs" and economic and social requirements of each

The document gave no indication of what the minis-

ters thought would be an appropriate level.

At present, only Peru has a formal policy of restricting the annual amount of interest it pays on its foreign debt to 10 percent of its export income.

On average, World Bank statistics show, the most heavily indebted countries of Latin America currently devote about 38 percent of export income to debt service. For all developing countries, the average is

Mailson Nobrega, the Brazilian minister of finance against 3.9 percent for the industri-and chairman of the Group of 24, said at a press alized countries as a whole, the re-conference that the issue of outright debt forgiveness port said. for the middle-income, mostly Latin American countries "was not raised."

This caused some surprise, since write-offs are a subject of intense discussion among debtors as well as creditors.

The issue became prominent when European governments proposed at last June's economic summit in Toronto that creditor governments write off one-third of the debt — or its equivalent through interest-rate cuts or stretched-out maturities — owed by the poor-est, mostly sub-Saharan African countries.

weekend announcement by the Group of Seven industrialized nations that they are ready to carry out such

While the agreement covers only government-towernment debt, commercial bankers such as Alfred
est-rate increases in most of the
industrialized countries, the report Herrhausen, management board chairman of Deut- industrialized countries, the report sche Bank, talk openly about the need to discuss forgiving part of the debt owed to banks.

Latin American officials privately said they would have preferred a stronger, more specific statement on

See LATIN, Page 9

# **IMF** Reports 'Resilience' in **World Economy**

By Reginald Dale International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — The world economy has shown "remarkable resilience" since October's stock market collapse and is growing much faster than expected, the International Monetary Fund said Sunday in its latest World Economic Outlook.

But the report said progress had been uneven and "important un-

certainties" persisted. In particular, fund officials said at a briefing on the report that they were puzzled over why poorer and heavily indebted developing na-tions had not shared fully in the

prosperity of the richer countries. And in the industrialized world, the report said, key questions remained over the possible re-emergence of inflation and the extent to which financial markets would be

willing to finance the continuing external deficits of the United States at existing interest and ex-The seven major industrialized countries — the United States, Ja-

pan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada - were now expected to grow by an inflation-adjusted 4.5 percent this year.

The United States is expected to grow by 4 percent in 1988, the strongest rate since 1984, and Japan by more than 5.5 percent.

Some of the factors behind the recent spurt of growth, however, were temporary, the fund said, and expansion is likely to moderate during the period ahead, with growth in the industrialized coun-That proposal has now become reality, with the tries declining to 2.8 percent next

Demand is likely to be damp-

Such a moderation, however, would help to prolong the expan-sion since it would reduce the risk of overheating and thus help avoid a significant tightening of policies at a later stage," it said.

Growth in the developing coun tries is expected to strengthen only moderately, from 3.4 percent in 1987 to 4 percent next year, the report said.

For the poorer countries there would only be weak "spillover effects" from the buoyancy of growth in the industrialized countries and the strength of commodity prices

and world trade. Possible reasons for this puzzling phenomenon could be the weakness of oil and some major commodity prices; the upward trend in interest rates, which offset higher export receipts; and "policy slippages" in some countries, particularly in Latin America, which had had difficulty in maintaining policy adjustments, an official of the fund

In the industrialized countries, the report said that a central feature of the surprisingly robust growth performance had been the strength of investment.

"This development is particularly welcome since it may contribute to alleviating capacity constraints."

But the fund said there were still concerns about a possible pickup in inflation and the risks posed by continuing large economic imbalances - the U.S. external deficit and the Japanese and West German surpluses.

A scenario based on unchanged policies and exchange rates showed a reduction in the external imbalances of those three countries from 1987 to 1992, the report said, but the imbalances will still remain "quite large."

The U.S. current account deficit is expected to remain close to 3 percent of gross national product, the value of the nation's total output of goods and services, the re-

"An imbalance of this magni tude might not be indefinitely sus-tainable and might give rise, at some point, to a disruptive market

adjustment

# **OPEC Officials Discuss Excess Oil Production**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MADRID - Key ministers from OPEC nations assembled in Madrid over the weekend for new talks on the excess output of oil that has created a glut and threatens to collapse prices.

The five-man pricing committee is empowered to summon a full emergency conference of the 13 nations that belong to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to consider members' violations of their assigned output quotas. But few industry analysts said such a full session was likely.

A call for an emergency meeting would raise market expectations for decisive action that, if dashed, might send prices down even more

steeply.

The committee, which includes the oil ministers of Algeria, Sandi Arabia, Venezuela, Indonesia and Nigeria, as well as the OPEC secre-tary general, Subroto, began talks Saturday but took steps to avoid drawing public attention.

The ministers adjourned Sunday evening with plans to meet again Monday at an undisclosed time. Weak oil prices have eased jitters lately about a return of inflation in the United States and other indus-

trial nations. But bankers say further declines may do serious damage in debt-laden Third World oil exporters like Nigeria and Venezu-

U.S. oil prices could tumble as low as \$12 a barrel by late November if the price committee fails to make headway in developing a credible plan to cut output, oil industry analysts said.

Sources close to OPEC said members of the committee wanted to meet quietly to avoid any action that might raise false hopes in the market of major decisions.

Traders said that after this meeting, the oil market's focus will turn to the Nov. 21 biannual meeting of "The market will not be im-

pressed with anything short of an emergency meeting," said Jim Steel, an analyst at Refco Inc. The pricing committee meeting started after the U.S. beochmark crode, West Texas intermediate, finished 47 cents lower Friday at

\$14.18 a barrel for November de-A key problem for OPEC is the violation of cartel quotas by mem- iran, however.

But analysts say Iraq has been ria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, pumping well above that, averaging about 27 million barrels a day. Qatar, Sandi Arabia, the United Iran's output, they say, is running about 1.9 million barrels a day.

### Toronto to Aid 6 Companies In Oil Project

FORT McMURRAY, Alberta — The governments of Canada and the province of Alberta have announced an agreement with a consortium of six Canadian oil companies to begin development of a gi-ant \$3.28 billion (4.1 billion Canadian dollar) oil sands

project.
The project, which will not produce oil until 1996, is expected to eventually produce about 75,000 barrels a day of synthetic crude oil. The Alberta government said the deal will be profitable if oil prices exceed \$20 a barrel.

The two governments will provide \$680 million for the development, planned for northeastern Alberta. Members of the consortium, called the OSLO consortiom (Other Six Leases Operation), will put up more than \$2.4 billion.

OSLO includes Esso Canada Resources Ltd., Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd., Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. PetroCanada, PanCanadian Petroleum Ltd. and the Alberta Oil Sands Equity Co.

Efforts to get the two countries to agree on set levels will likely be hindered by their desire to raise through oil sales.

The United Arab Emirates also has been ignoring its quota of 948,000 barrels a day. That nation's rister, Mana Saced Otaiba, was quoted last week as saying the Emirates' "fixed and firm" quota was 1.5 million barrels a day.

Rilwann Lukman, the president of OPEC and the Nigerian oil minister, said in Singapore that OPEC production is running about 19 million to 19.5 million barrels a

day.
In June, the cartel extended an accord to limit output to 15.06 million barrels a day until the end of the year. That ceiling excluded

The Monthly Oil Market Report Iraq refused to go along with its of the International Energy Agency quota of 1.54 million barrels a day in Paris estimated that OPEC's during the war with Iran, and de- crude production in August was 19 manded a share equal to the Irani- million barrels a day, which was the an level of 2.37 million barrels a highest level of the year.

The members of OPEC are Alge-

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**Currency Rates** 

Other Dollar Values

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# New International Bond Issues Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

	Issuer	Amount (millions		Cour	Price	Prio end wee	Terms
,	ROATING RATE NO	)TES				_	
	National Home Loans Fourth Funding	£ 100	2015	0.275	100	_	Over 3-month Libor until 1998 and ½ over thereafter. Average life 5.56 years, Fees 0.40%, Denominations £10,000. Solomon Brothers Int'l
	FIXED-COUPON					_	Secretary of Children are 17
	Bell South Capital Funding	\$120	1993	9%	1011	99.8	5 Noncollable. Feet 1%%. (Margan Stanley Int'l.)
	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	\$100	1993	914	101%	-	Noncollable. Fees 176%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
	General Electric	\$500	1993	91/2	101%	99.43	Noncollable. Fees 1%%. (Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank.)
	IBM Credit	\$250	1991		101.17		Noncollable, Fees 1%%. (Salomon Brothers Int'L)
	Lincoln National	\$100	1995		1011/6	99.8	Noncollable, Fees 1%%, (CSFE)
	Long-Term Credit Bank	\$200	1992	914	101.20	99.4	Noncollobia. Fees 199%, (LTCB int'L)
-2	Astinag	DM 150	1998	6	100		Noncollable, Fees 25%. (Westdeutsche Landesbank.)
	Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications	DM 200	1998	61/4	101%	98.60	Noncollable, Fees 29%. (West B.)
	Deutsche Int'l	DM 100	1993	5%	101	100.0	5 Noncollable, Fees not disclosed. (Deutsche Bank.)
	Eurofina	DM 100	1 <b>99</b> 1	51/2	100%	_	Noncollable private placement, Fees not disclosed. (Berliner Handels-and Frankfurter Banks.)
	European Investment Bank	DM 300	1998	6	1001/2	99.10	Noncollable, Fees 14%, (WestLL)
	Storebrand Finans	DM 75	1991	5%	100%		Noncollable private placement. Fees 1%%. (SHF.)
	World Bank	DM 500	1998	6	100%	99.15	Noncellable, Fees 196%. (Deutsche Bank.)
	World Bank World Bank	FM 300	1995	9%	1001/2		Noncollable. Fees 196%. (Union Bank of Finland.)
	Bank of Montreal	\$7 15,000 C\$ 75	1998  1990	10%	99%	96.38	(Deutsche Bunk.)
- 24	(Singapore)				10174	100.00	Noncollable. Fees 19/%. (Bank of Montreal.)
1	Coca-Cola Battling System (Canada)	C\$ 75	1993	11	101%	100.36	Noncollable, Fees 1%%, (Union Bank of Switzerland.)
1 - 1	Federal Business Development Bank of Canada	C\$ 50	1991	10%	101%	99.98	NonceBable. Fees 196%. (Wood Gundy.)
	Toronto Dominion Bank	C\$ 100	1990	10%	10134		Noncollable, Fees 11/7%. (Wood Gundy.)
	Australian Trade Commission	Aus 40	1991	13%	1011/2	100.00	Noncolioble. Fees 14% (Merrill Lynch Europe.)
	Finance	Aus\$ 100	1991	1314	1011/4		Noncollable. Fees 199%. Increased from Aus\$60 million. Bandays de Zoete Wedd.)
	National Australia Bank	NZ\$ 50	1991	14	10114	100.35	Noncolloble. Fees 11/7%. [Flombres Bonk.]
	Toshiba ini'il Finance	Y10,000	1993	7	101%	_	Noncolloble. Redeemable at materity in U.S. dollars at a fixed exchange rate of 125.30 yen per dollar. Fees 1966. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nonsara ka'l.)
	EQUITY-LINKED						
	khikoh Industries	. \$ 50	1992	5% 	100.	. —	Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 727 year per share and at 134,70 year per dollar. Fees 244%. (Yamaichi Int'll Europe.)
	Fukuyama Transporting	\$180	1992	open	100	97.50	Coupon indicated at 54%. Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25½ premium. Fees 25½. Terms to be set Sept. 27. [Nomuro Int'1]
ŗ	Furuno Electric	\$ 50	1992	5%	100	102.50	Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,661 yen per share and at 135,10 yen per dollar. Fees 24%. (Yamaichi let'i Europe.)
•	Saehan Media	. \$30.	2003	open	100	100.50	Coupon indicated at 1.70 to 2%. Redeemable in 1993. Convertible at an expected 60 to 70% premium. (Cricorp Scringpour Victors In 1.)
•	Sumitomo Forestry	\$100	1992	51/4	100	100.75	Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,354,80 yen per share and at 135,05 yen per dollar. Fees 24%. (Daiwa Europe.)
- C	Taisei Road Construction	\$ 80	1992	open	100		Coupon indicated at 54%. Noncollable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 24% premium, Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 29. [Yannaichi, Inf 1.]
	Volkswagen in I Finance	\$120	1998	9%	128	137.50	Noncoliable, Each \$5,000 note with 13 warronts exercisable into a total of 51 Yalliswagen AG preference shares at 238 tearls each, a 19.3% premium. Feet 2½% [Deutsche Bank.]
-	Volkswagen Ini*l Finance	DM 300	1998	61/2	130	140,90	Noncalioble, Each 5,000-mark note with 9 warrants exercis- oble into a total of 28 Vallawagen AG preference shares at 228 marks each, a 20.6% premium. Fees 24%. (Deutsche Book.)
۴.							

## **EUROBONDS:** Uncertainty Poses Market Dilemma

(Continued from first finance page) est demand in the Eurobond markets last week occurred in the Dentsche mark and Canadian dollar

The Canadian dollar, which has regained popularity on the U.S. dollar's strength in recent weeks, has edged past the Australian dollar as the preferred high-yield cur-rency, dealers said.

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Warely hairs

We are seeing the greatest divergence in recent memory between U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar interest rates," said a syndicate manager of a large Swiss bank. Eleven percent yields on five-year paper have proved to be "fairly mouth-watering" for European retail investors, he said.

The most successful Canadian dealers said. The currency has been dollar issue last week was a 75 million Canadian dollar (\$61.4 miltion) offering of 11 percent, five-year Euroboads for Coca-Cola Bottling System of Canada that was launched by Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd.

The bonds were priced at 101% to yield 80 basis points more than similar Canadian government issues. The issue was bought up in large chunks by several European banks and distributed to retail investors later in the week when the spread narrowed to around 65 basis

A currency that has been out of favor but that could see more activity this week is the British pound. London.

unpopular in the Euromarkets since Britain reported a substantial widening in its July current-account deficit to £2.2 billion (\$3.68 billion). Expectations are that the current account figures for August, which will be reported Tuesday, will show a narrowing of the deficit to between £1 billion and £1.5 billion. This could give a much-need-

ed lift to the Eurosterling market, dealers said. . . "Sterling five-year yields of about 11 percent are good considering the interest-rate picture here may not get much worse," said Ron Baker, a new-issue specialist at Bankers Trust International in

# Bonds Slip as Market Turns Bearish

By Phillip H. Wiggins
New York Times Service

NEW YORK --- Credit markets have adopted a more bearish outlook because of fears of excessive economic growth after the most recent U.S. report on durable goods orders and in anticipation of higher

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS employment figures for September,

analysts say.

The decline in bond prices Friday was moderated after drops in both oil and gold prices spurred a

recovery in late trading.
The 9% percent Treasury issue maturing in 2018 was offered at 100 25/32 late Friday, off a scant 3/32, to yield 9.04 percent. Earlier in the session, the bellwether indicator had been off nearly half a

Prices of government securities fell sharply early Friday after the Commerce Department reported a 6.0 percent increase in durable goods orders for August, a gain that was much larger than expect-

U.S. Consumer Rates

Manage Market Funds Conceins's 7-Day Avera 7.89 Bank Meery Market Accesses Benk Rate Monitor Index LIN % House Startgard, PHLB everage Source ; New York Yimes.

in the credit markets of excessive economic growth in the U.S. economy," said Joseph E. Wozny Jr., senior vice president and chief economist at North Fork Bank & Trust Co. in Matthick, New York.

Mr. Wozny pointed out that capital goods orders for nonmilitary items, which are considered a measure of future plant and equipment spending, rose a strong 5.4 percent in August compared with a 2.2 percent gain in July.

The bond market reacted to

these numbers with a modest selloff," Mr. Wozny said. "Recent economic data have pointed to some slowdown in the robust economy, but the durable goods report, coupled with fears of higher September employment to be released Oct. 7, has caused a renewed bearish outlook in the credit market."

Mr. Wozny said the stated determination of the Fed to slow economic growth to its target range of 2.75 percent to 3 percent is foremost in investors' minds. This, he said, raised the possibility of further increases in short-term rates.

reluctant to take positions before the conclusion of several important economic-related events over the next few days. On Saturday, the finance minis

Trading was light on Friday. Analysts said that many traders were

ters of the Group of Seven industri-al nations met in West Germany before the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank formally begins Tues-

In the secondary Treasury market, the 94 percent 10-year issue was offered late Friday at 101 29/32, off 3/32, to yield 8.95 percent. The three-month bills were offered at 7.23 percent, up three basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point. Six-month bills were up four basis points, to an offered rate of 7.44 percent.

The \$8.75 billion of two-year notes and \$7 billion of four-year notes that are to be auctioned next Tuesday and Wednesday were bid at a price to yield 8.46 percent and 8.63 percent, respectively.

# The strong durable goods or deers report for August revived fears Gold Group Requests Probe

the government to investigate deal- gold and diamond empire. ings in its stock before news last
week of a South African-backed
takeover bid for it.

Consolidated is fighting a £2 bil
£2.9 billion. It would link the

sources Corp., known as Minorco. LONDON - The British min- an investment arm of South Afriing giant Consolidated Gold Fields ca's Anglo-American Corp. and De PLC said Sonday that it had asked Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.

lion (\$3.3 billion) bid by the Lux- West's biggest mining interests in embourg-based Minerals & Re- an unrivaled conglomerate.

## World Bank Sets Package Of Loans for Argentina

BERLIN — Argentina won a breakthrough in its bid for more money for its debt-laden economy with a \$1.25 billion World Bank package announced here on Sunday.

The World Bank president, Barber B. Conable Jr., said he would recommend that the bank board approve two loans worth \$700 million. He also said the World Bank approved in principle two more loans worth \$550 million.

The widely heralded agreement signals important progress on a package to assist with the economic problems of Argentina, a ent Third World debtor.

In return, Argentina had agreed to reforms to strengthen its finances, cut inflation and streamline its public enterprises, Mr. Conable said before the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in West Berlin

The two loans comprise \$400 million to help reform the banking sector and \$300 million for trade and industry reform. The loans approved in principle would be for low-cost housing

and power development in Argentina. Argentina's economy minister, Juan Sourropille, said the announcement would trigger a \$500 million bridge loan from the Bank for International Settlements that was agreed to in principle in early

Shahid Husain, World Bank vice president for Latin America, said he expected Argentina to agree soon with the IMF on a loan that officials have said could total 1.2 billion special drawing rights (\$1.55

He also said that financing talks with commercial banks would begin soon. Securing enough external finance to implement Argenti-na's economic reforms was a key issue, he said.

(Continued from first finance page) the demand for debt relief that, in their view, must be accompanied by additional new lending.

These officials attributed the relatively tame Group of 24 statement to the diverse situations prevailing in the 77 member countries. But the officials also admitted uncertainty about whether Latin American ministers would use the meeting to make new demands.

They explained that all the major Latin states are at some level of negotiation with commercial banks. "Everybody has something cooking, so no one wants to rock the boat now," one Latin American official

He noted that Brazil was still in the process of having banks sign its record rescheduling while Argenuna had just arranged a new credit from the World Bank and was seeking new loans from banks.

Colombia, which along with Paraguay is the only Latin American nation never to have sought to reschedule its debt, has said it needs \$2 billion. It is still uncertain whether the country will seek to renegotiate

Mexico, meanwhile, is trying to arrange a new debtto-debt swap, buying debt at a discount and issuing in exchange bonds whose principal and interest is

Mexico made such a deal early this year, where only the principal was guaranteed with zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bonds purchased at a deep discount with its reserves. The government is seeking ways to enhance the appeal of a new swap offer by also guaranteeing

choose to extend the repayment pe-

riod, Britain and West Germany to

official creditors. Cash-flow bene-

fits under the scheme could ulti-

mately reach about \$500 million a

year, if all the potential beneficia-

LATIN: Poorest Nations Avoid Tough Talk on Debt The guarantee, probably a two-year one from an institution such as the World Bank, would be contin-

ually rolled over every two years so long as the country remained current on its debt servicing Venezuela is also not eager to rock the boat, because it is trying to re-establish its access to private credit markets through small, private sales of bonds.

Nonetheless, with the size of the overall debt expanding year to year, there is a growing sense of urgency among the major debtors that ways have to be found to reduce this debt overhang.

The group's statement said that "the debt situation is not on the way to solution" and stressed that "poverty has been acute, growing and pervasive" and often made worse by the adjustment programs that have been imposed as a condition for new loans.

Latin American officials say that the debt strategy has not worked for them. Years of slowed growth, cuts in real wages and cuts in fiscal deficits have not reversed the net transfer of funds from the developing countries to the developed world, nor given the debtors renewed access to private capital or credit markets.

"We have hundreds of millions of people who are worse off," one Latin American official said. "We will have a generation who have stopped growing because they don't cat well enough. If the aim is to reduce to the level of Africa before we qualify for debt forgiveness, that's not good enough.

A particular sore point for this official is the ongoing cry in the developed countries that public money should not be used to bail out commercial banks from their Third World loans.

# DOLLAR: Group of 7 Aims for Stable Exchange Rate

prospects were consistent with balance-of-payments adjustment re-

Two noteworthy elements of the statement were new wording about the foreign-exchange situation and

a paragraph devoted to inflation. The wording about rates was changed from the previous two, nearly identically phrased commu-niques, which had said that "a further decline of the dollar, or a rise to an extent that becomes destabi-

The new wording eliminates any specific reference to the dollar, which in recent months has recovered to levels that prevailed niqués ago — in Feb-

Officials "emphasized their continued interest in stable exchange rates" and "reaffirmed their commitments to pursue policies that will maintain exchange rate stabilithe three largest countries, the ity and to continue to cooperate United States, Japan and West closely on exchange markets.

The statement on inflation said that "recent measures taken by the will to contain price pressures.

As a result there is little evidence of a general inflationary threat. None-about the implications of the glob-

That statement, in effect, sanc-Germany, Britain, France and

The mutual approval of the increases stands in sharp contrast to the situation one year ago when, at the joint annual meeting, ministers became embroiled in a public fracas over West Germany's driving up of money market rates. That month the October crash in world stock prices.

Last month's rise in West German rates was aimed at maintaining the spread against U.S. rates to help stem the outflow of capital from West Germany and arrest the decline of the Deutsche mark.

In return for the group's approv-al of the rate rise, the president of Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pohl, expressed confidence that the danger of renewed inflation was under

He said that corrent interest rate levels were broadly in line with exchange rates. If not, he said, there would be greater signs of tension in financial markets.

U.K. Role

Critiqued

BRUSSELS — The Italian

trade minister has asserted that Britain has taken advan-

tage of the European Mone-

tary System without having to

Renato Ruggiero told a con-

ference of foreign-exchange dealers Saturday that British participation was needed to

develop the system. While belonging in the sys-

tem, Britain does not include

the pound in an EMS currency

mechanism in which other

leading European Community

correncies float jointly against

the dollar. Prime Minister

Margaret Thatcher is said by

political sources to oppose the

Christian Noyer, vice direc-

tor of the French treasury,

criticized the reluctance of

some EC states to ioin the

"This has only served to di-

vide opinion and as long as the

EMS is not completely and

fully functional in Europe,

smooth transactions cannot

ferent if the U.K. was included

in the EMS," said Mr. Rug-giero, "because we would then

play the same game and have

to play by the same rules."
Mr. Reggiero also noted

that Italy must give up its 6 percent iluctuation bands in

the European Monetary Sys-tem, and move towards the 2.25 percent limits which ap-ply to all other members of the

exchange-rate mechanism.

"The position would be dif-

take place," he said.

pound's inclusion.

In EMS

follow its rules.

ly indebted developing countries, whose loan charges rise about \$3.25 reduce interest rates, and France to billion for every percentage point increase in money-market rates. The finance minister of Brazil, reduce payments. The full number qualifying is not yet known. But officials said that 34 low-income sub-Saharan African countries owed \$62 billion in debt, of which \$43 billion was to

Mailson Nobrega, speaking earlier in the day as chairman of the socalled Group of 24, said that "tight monetary policies, rather than adequate fiscal policies" in the major industrialized countries "provoke lizing could be counterproduc-tive." increases in interest rates and ag-gravate the debt burden of the poorest countries. The Group of 24 represents the views of the 77 poorest nations.

However, the mutual satisfaction

among the seven on interest rate

policy was not shared by the heavi-

The Group of Seven's optimism on inflation and the outlook for the balance of payments was also not fully shared by IMF economists.

The IMF analysis, presented in the World Economic Outlook shows rising inflation next year in Germany. The IMF experts questioned whether inflation was reemerging as a significant danger that calls for policy adjustments.

the conduct of economic policy; tioned the interest-rate increases and "continuing attention" to the adopted in late August by five of liberalization of capital markets to the seven: the United States, West ensure "appropriate prudential framework and harmonizing pru-

dential regimes. On Third World debt, the communique reiterated "strong support for the growth-oriented caseby-case debt strategy."

The ministers "welcome with great satisfaction" agreement by 17 creditor nations to proceed with debt relief for the poorest nations. mostly in sub-Saharan Africa.

In the past few days, agreement has been reached on how to define which states are eligible and how to compare the value of the three reher options agreed upon at the To-ronto summit in June. Saturday's statement said that creditors could now proceed to implement the

Each of the 18 creditor countries will choose one or a combination of the three options. They can either reduce debt-servicing payments by one third; reduce interest rates by 3.5 percentage points or one half, whichever is less; or extend repayment to 25 years, with a 14-year grace period.

### SAVE & PROSPER BALANCED FUND Conference officials said that the Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable United States and Japan would

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The Save & Prosper Balanced Fund will pay a dividend of five cents on October 7, 1988 to registered shareholders at the close of business on September 23rd, 1988. The dividend will be payable to holders of bearer shares against presen

**DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT** 

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG 2, Boulevard Royal LUXEMBOURG

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SEPTEMBER 1988



BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

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These Bonds are listed on the Paris Stock Exchange

These Bonds have been registered with the French Commission des Opérations de Bourse (visa nr 88-311 september 14th 1988)

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(Magyar Nemzeti Bank) **Budapest** 



**DM 400,000,000** 

61/4% Bonds of 1988/1995

DM 200,000,000

DM 200,000,000

issued on March 30, 1988

issued on September 20, 1988

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

DG BANK

Deutsche Bank

Girozentrale

Morgan Stanley GmbH

**Banque Paribas Capital** 

**Markets GmbH** 

**BHF-BANK** 

Commerzbank

Arab Banking Corporation - .

Daus & Co. GmbH

Bayerische Hypothekenund Wechsel-Bank

Daiwa Europe (Deutschland) GmbH

Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)

Shearson Lehman Hutton A.G.

Bayerische Vereinsbank

DSL Bank

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Bank of Tokyo (Deutschland)

Nomura Europe GmbH

**Świss Yolksbank** 

Westfalenbank

Trinkaus & Burkhardt

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### WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

### 4msterdam

Trading was slow last week in Amsterdam, where a new trading floor was officially inaugurated on

The CBS index finished at 269.5. down slightly from 269.7 the previ-ous Friday. Volume for the week was 6.1 billion guilders, down from about 7.15 billion guilders the pre-

On Tuesday, shares rose after the government's budget memorandum gave a positive view of the national economy. The mood was also helped by the dollar's stability and declining interest rates, but low volume minimized gains.

### Frankfurt

marked by generally strong de-

mand from foreign investors. The Commerzbank index finished the week at 1,567.4, up 24.8 points from the previous Friday. At idweek the indicator reached 1,576.4, its highest level this year. Volume on the eight West German exchanges was 18.77 billion Deutsche marks, down from 19.35

billion DM the previous week. Shares in banks were the week's star performers. Dresdner rose 10.50 DM to 287 DM, Commerzbank was up 9.20 DM to 246.50 DM, and Deutsche Bank ended 5 DM higher at 514.50 DM.

### Treasury Bonds

NYSE Most Actives

**NYSE Sales** 

### Hong Kong

Share prices remained virtually mchanged during the week.

The Hang Seng index shed 4.44
points to 2.454.38, and the Hong
Kong index dropped 6.09 points to 1,616.59. Volume was thin, averag-

ing 315 million Hong Kong dollars a day, compared with a lethargic 349 million Hong Kong dollars the previous week. The week began on a negative note. Volume hit a two-year low of 230 million Hong Kong dollars amid fears that the government was

about to step up control of the exchange because of a continuing investigation into alleged malprac-

Prices rose Thursday as institutional investors snapped up front-line shares. But the market was Stocks gained during a week bearish Friday before a three-day

### London

Stock prices fluctuated last week

in quiet trading.
The Financial Times industrial index rose 24.3 points to 1,446.8, and the 100-share index rose 25.7 from the previous Friday to

Shares fell slightly early in the week before publication of British money supply and bank lending figures for August. Continuing inflationary fears and worries of another U.K. interest rate increase also depressed the market.

The announcement of better than expected money supply and bank lending figures for August lifted the market Tuesday. The stronger pound and a firm trend early on Wall Street also bright-

### Milan

Wall Street Review

Shares continued to rise last week, and the Comit index finished at 536.48 points, up from 519.05

**AMEX Most Actives** 

AMEX Sales

AMEX Diaries

Lively trading resulted in good gains for some stocks. In the insurance sector, Generali rose 1.79 percent for the week, Toro was up 3.11
percent, and RAS gained 2.41 percent. In the banking sector, Comit
was up 1.75 percent and Credito
Italiano rose 1.41 percent.

Among industrial shares, Pirelli SpA jumped 2.71 percent. Olivetti gained 1.85 percent on

reports of an impending restructur-ing, but rumors of possible charges against Carlo de Benedetti in con-nection with the Ambrosiano Bank scandal knocked CIR down by 0.40

The CAC index finally regained the level reached just before the stock market crash last October, closing at 370.7 points Friday compared with 364,5 the previous week. Volume was also higher, reaching 3.7 billion francs, the week's

high, on Thursday.

Traders said the market should continue to rise, since there is abundant liquidity available. The French economy looks healthy, they noted, although the foreign trade situation is poor.

Tax cuts in the 1989 government budget are another favorable factor, they said.

### Singapore

Shares continued to slide in thin trading in the past week.
The Straits Times industrial in-

dex dropped 31.22 points to 1,033.71. Volume stood at about 70.3 million shares valued at 145.9 million Singapore dollars. Both volume and value were down 20 percent from the previous week.

On Tuesday, the index suffered its biggest single-day drop in more than three weeks, plunging 22.57 points to 1,039.95.

ished at the top of the most active list on volume of about 2.7 million units. It closed at 1.74 on Friday.

Share prices on the Tokyo Steek Exchange fell amid concerns about Emperor Hirohito's health, with

was in serious condition all last

The Nikkei stock average, which gained 219.28 yen the previous week, fell 476.26 yen to 27.390.12 The Tokyo Stock Price Index also suffered a fall of 51.15 points to close at 2.099.12 Saturday, after

an advance of 21.18 the previous An average of 793.6 million shares a day were traded, down-from 931.75 million shares the pre-

The value of stocks traded also dropped to an average of 882.25 billion yen a day from 964.05

Many investors retreated to the sidelines before the start of the new business year for securities firms, and a series of meetings of world financial officials that started in

West Berlin on Saturday.

### Zurich

Shares had a good week, with the the Credit Suisse index finished at 477.1, up from 467.0 the previous Friday. The Swiss Bank Corp. indicator rose to 538.8, compared with 528.8 a week earlier.

Volume almost doubled from the previous week, as buying orders from abroad rose markedly, especially from Britain, the United States and West Germany, Investors bought bank stocks, chemicals and a few industrial shares.

Analysts said the trend toward higher prices should continue in the near term because of the dollar's Tiger Balm, which made its degood behavior—the U.S. currency but on Tuesday fluctuating behavior arrange of 1.55 to tween 1.62 and 1.66 dollars, fin-1.60 Swiss francs.

### AIR: Continental Gets Key Route

(Continued from first finance page) Northwest and United, which had is marginal and profits are not sure." said David G. Sylvester, the since 1982. is marginal and profits are not sure," said David G. Sylvester, the airline analyst at Kidder, Peabody.

He noted that other carriers, including United and Northwest, were buying new long-range Bocing 747-400 planes to fly the routes. He said Continental would have a hard time buying such air-craft, which cost about \$100 million each.

Continental, which is owned by Texas Air Corp., has about \$160 million in cash, Mr. Sylvester said, and is showing losses on some routes. He said Continental might be forced to sell the Seattle route to

But Bruce Hicks, a Continental spokesman, said the carrier intended to keep the route. He added that Continental had served the Pacific for many years and had been flying to Tokyo by way of Guam for 15

competing in the area: Pan Am,

United had initial problems with the Seattle-Pacific route and took some large losses on it. The routes are now profitable, and United is making a large commitment to expanding service to Asia.

The transportation department had conditioned United's acquisition on putting the Seattle-Tokyo route up for grabs, to see if the public interest might be better served by another airline flying the route. Both Continental and American sought to take over the route.

The Pacific routes have proved difficult for airlines, because customers are extremely demanding during the long flights and the abil-ity to provide comfort and service is crucial.

tration said Friday that Transpor-The fight over the route began in 1985 when United acquired Pan American World Airways' Pacific routes. In doing so, United eliminated one of three U.S. airlines ment had refused.

# **American Exchange Options**



# World Economy: Growth Strategies

# U.S. Outlook On Trade Gap Raises Hopes

index Miles Miles Charles

positi grant

Yen Mraight

By Hobart Rowen

ASHINGTON —As the key players gather for the annual joint meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in West Berlin, global economic policy may be at a crossroads.

There is little doubt that the major nations — led by the United States, West Germany and Japan — have made significant strides since 1985 in reducing their horrendous external balances, exemplified by a reduction in the July trade deficit of the United States to its lowest level in three and a half years.

the United States to its lowest level in three and a half years. The new treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, told a Senate confirmation hearing on Sept. 13 that the world would be amazed at the speed with which the U.S. trade deficit goes

Sign, once the process was fully under way.

Figure already has been a significant decline in the deficit, in real terms, aided by sustained economic growth, lower rates of inflation and a better record of exchange rate stability — the result, at least in part, of the Group of Seven economic coordinates.

"We are going to be able to point to significant progress in Berlin," a senior administration official said. And a top IMF executive perhaps set the tone for the annual meetings when he said that global economic activity had so far exceeded expecta-tions in 1988 that "we can't expect to have much better years in

But despite Mr. Brady's optimistic assessment - possibly colored by the requirements of the U.S. electoral process—most observers in Washington expect that there will not be significant further reductions of the international imbalances unless there is not only a strengthening of the G-7 process, but a dramatic further reduction of the U.S. budget deficit.

At each of the last four Western economic summit meetings the United States' trading partners pleaded with President Ronald Reagan to reduce the huge budget deficit as a way of diminishing extraordinary demand by American consumers.

The recipe prescribed was slower growth for the United States.

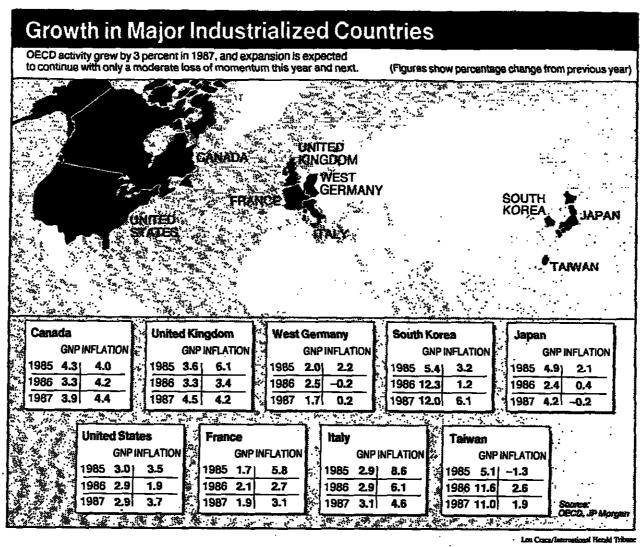
Mr. Reagan readily acknowledged the need for reducing the
U.S. deficit, demanding at the same time that the other powers,

notably Japan and West Germany, stimulate their own growth domestically. This formula was endorsed by the IMF, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements in Basle.

The U.S. Congress was slow until the October 1987 crash: The U.S. Congress had little real incentive to slash spending, and West German authorities preferred a slower rate of growth to the dangers, as they saw it, of stimulating inflation. Japan, nowever, responding to a steadily higher rate of the yen, made good progress in stimulating its domestic economy.

But the crash concentrated the attention of all major policy inakers. In West Germany and Japan, the governments carried

Continued on page 14



# Asia Aims for More Self-Reliance

By Patrick L. Smith

OKYO - As the United States and major European nations edge to-ward a period of slower economic growth next year, East Asia is once again bracing for the ripple effects that will undoubtedly extend throughout the re-

Southeast Asian economies, for instance, are likely to see expansion of 5 percent or so in 1989, compared with rates of 6 percent or higher this year; in South Korea, the economy is generally forecast to grow 7 percent, compared with a torrid 12 percent in the

This is hardly surprising: The United States still constitutes the region's largest single market, absorbing 35 percent to 40 percent of exports from most Asian economies, as it has for many years. European nations loom almost as large.

Nonetheless, the talk among economists, bankers, industrialists and government offi-cials in Asia is no longer dominated by the undertones of frustration that come with heavy reliance on advanced markets over

Rather, what has become increasingly apparent in the region this year are its growing self-reliance, its expanding role in the global economy and the sustainability of growth at impressive levels even if the pace of expansion is reduced elsewhere.

In large measure, these developments are the result of the transitional period that Japan entered when the yen began to appreciate markedly several years ago - its in-

Continued on page 14

# **Pendulum Swings** To Optimism

It has become fashionable to suggest that the world may be entering a new era of growth.

By Reginald Dale

ARIS — In just under a year, prospects for world economic growth have brightened so appreciably that many international analysts have swung all the way from prophesying doom to warning of the dangers of complacency.

The International Monetary Fund, which holds its annual meeting in West Berlin this week, is now forecasting 3.9 percent growth in the industrialized countries this year, more than a full percentage point higher than the 2.8 percent it predicted as recently as April.

A similar upward revision is expected in the coming weeks from the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which put the figure at 3 percent in June.

Many private economists, some of whom were warning of global recession after last October's stock market collapse, now believe that the world economy, currently in its sixth year of expansion, will get away with a slowdown next year and then resume a steady upward path.

The prevailing mood among economic commentators has changed dramatically in a matter of a few months. Almost overnight, it has suddenly become fashionable to suggest that the world may again be entering a period of relatively minterrupted economic growth, compa-rable to the "golden age" of the 1950s and 1960s, which was hitherto widely thought to be unattainable.

The long-held view that the world was condemned to slow, even diminishing growth rates for the foreseeable future is out of date," said J. Paul Horne, Smith

Barney's Paris-based international econ-

And the surprising new optimism ap-pears to have come about despite the absence of a coherent new growth strategy among the leading industrialized nations. In fact, some economists say, the improved outlook makes the adoption of

such a strategy less necessary.

"With growth at a satisfactory level, there are no longer such discus there were a year or two ago about which country is meant to be doing what," said Brendan Brown, chief economist at London's County NatWest investment bank.

With Japan and West Germany ex-panding faster, Washington is no longer berating Bonn and Tokyo over their slow growth. "It is no longer a case of the United States versus Europe or Japan," Mr. Brown said.

The main outstanding argument is be-tween Paris and Bonn, with the French government still insisting that West German growth is inadequate. But few observers expect the French plea to cut much ice in West Germany, where the economy expanded at its lastest rate since 1980 in the first half of this year.

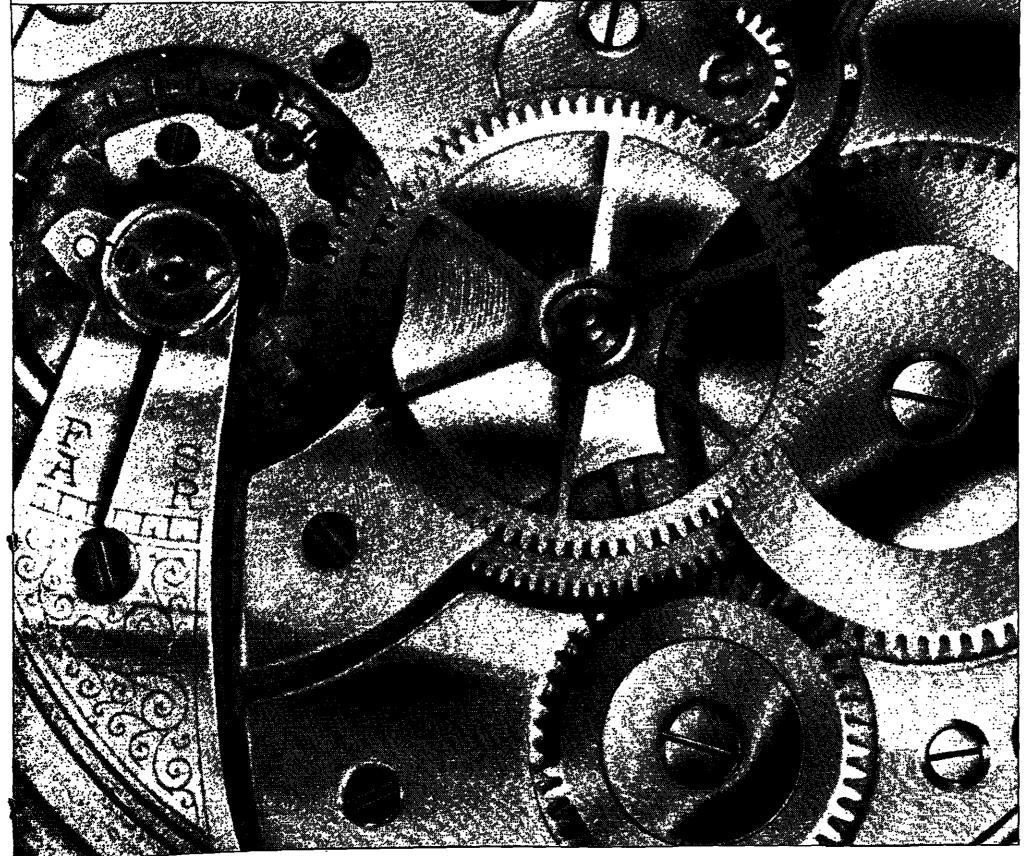
The major change, many economists say, is that governments, with the possible exception of West Germany, are less worried about inflation than they have been at any time in the 1980s.

"There is no longer a concerted objective of beating inflation at any cost, because most people think it has been beaten," said Richard O'Brien, chief economist at American Express Bank in London.

The pendulum of economic opinion has swung away from the monetarist obsession of dealing with inflation as the

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# **Deficit Outlook Raises Hopes**

Continued from page 13

forward commitments that had been made at the Venice economic summit — four months before the crash — to boost their economies.

In the Group of Seven's statement of Dec. 22, 1987, finance ministers and central bankers renewed the pledge of the Louvre Accord exactly 10 months before that "the major external imbalances in the world economy must

In the United States, the president and Congress were galvanized into a two-year budget accord that placated markets with at least some cosmetic savings, leaving more specific legislation until 1989 after the election. With the help of an expanding economy stimulated by tax reform, the annual budget defi-cit was shaved by about \$70 billion from \$220 billion last year to \$150 billion this year.

But an extraordinary consensus across party lines is building in the United States that the next president must carry this process much

Shafiqui Islam, a Council on Foreign Relations economist, said, "Over the last four years, Ameri-cans have been spending 3 percent more than they have been produc-ing ... This persistent overspend-ing essentially reflects overconsumption. In other words, Americans have boosted the growth in their living standards in the 1980s with borrowed money."

But that kind of issue is impossible to debate intelligently during a national election campaign. Nei-ther George Bush nor Michael S. Dukakis has made a specific commitment on how he would reduce the budget deficit, even though both acknowledge, in almost iden-

The fiscal deficit problem of the United States is unresolved, and

In an interview with Washington Post reporters and editors, Mr. Bush said he would call an immediate summit meeting with Congress to work out a specific budget-balancing program over a four- to five-year period. Mr. Dukakis said

Both recognized, in explicit terms, that their credibility with international financial markets would depend largely on the speed and precision with which they approach this problem.

There is one significant difference: Mr. Bush has foresworn, in language even stronger than Mr. Reagan's, any reliance on tax increases. He has called for a "flexible freeze" on spending, counting on an average of 2.5 percent real growth for the next five years, and 2-point drop in interest rates to bring about a budget balance by

Mr. Dukakis, while stressing hke Mr. Bush — that the first priority will go to reducing expendi-tures, concedes that there may, "as a last resort" have to be a tax m-

As Rimmer de Vries, a Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. economist, has observed, the Bush flexible freeze. without a tax increase, would re-

It, therefore, must be recognized that flexibility is needed on ditworthy."

most important economic issue" gy and policy package for the next they would face if elected. gy and policy package for the next four years." Mr. de Vries said.

In its first few months, a new administration may also have to action awaits a new administra- make decisions on Third World tion," noted Horst Schulmann, debt strategy. Three years ago at managing director of the Institute the IMF meeting in Seoul, former of International Finance Inc. in Washington.

Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d put forward the Baker Plan as a new strategy to solve the crisis.

> Not mere austerity, but the need for economic growth, was Mr. Baker's prescription for getting the Third World, especially the big Latin debtors, out of their morass. The way to do it, he said, was by economic reforms among the debt-ors, in return for which they would get more loans from the World Rank, the IMF and the commercial

Nicholas F. Brady

and the search for innovative solu-

In fact, both the IMF and the

World Bank have been seeking

ways of going beyond the Baker Plan, but have been inhibited by

Mr. Baker's resistance —especially

during this election year — that would add to taxpayers' liabilities.

But there is a growing interest, especially at the IMF, in a Japanese

initiative first aired at the Toronto

summit meeting. Even though de-tails are sketchy, Japan appears willing to invest its own capital,

through the IMF, to support an exchange of old commercial bank

loans for long-term bonds.
So far, the U.S. Treasury has

resisted any debt relief approach

that involves — as Mr. Baker liked to put it — "taxpayer money." It also has resisted the notion floated

by the Institute for International

Economics of "exit bonds" that

would be guaranteed by the World

tions to the debt problem."

Mr. Baker's initiative was important because it recognized that an tant because it recognized that an overly rigid IMF approach was not working and might well lead to social chaos. But there is increasing recognition, even among those who have opposed debt relief, that some form of organized debt reduction bedsed by conserved. backed by government money
 is likely to be necessary to alleviate grim Third World conditions, especially in Latin America. On a lesser scale, the major powers are

now committed to writing down or stretching out the official debt load

in Africa

As a blue-ribbon committee of bankers and financiers led by a former New York Federal Reserve Bank president, Anthony Solomon, said, "six years into the debt crisis, the goal of 'normalizing' relations quire annual spending cuts, in real between debtor countries and the terms, of about 1.5 percent, "a spending stringency that strains eyes of financial markets, nearly all the countries that have rescheduled their debt since 1982 remain uncre-

HOBART ROWEN is a senior



Continued from page 13

first priority, which was the outcome of the two oil shocks of the 1970s," said Christopher Johnson, chief economic adviser to Britain's

Lloyds Bank Governments obviously still do not want inflation to get out of hand. And so, said Mr. Horne, it is a "happy coincidence" that the recent strength of the dollar has enabled other central banks to raise interest rates, diminishing inflationary expectations, without having to worry about the impact on their currencies.

At the same time, Mr. Home said, the four-

dations of further growth are being laid by high levels of capital investment, particularly in Western Europe, where business confidence is at an ail-time high.

Exports of all the major countries have been significantly stronger than expected in recent months, demand has continued to grow throughout the industrialized world, and world trade could grow by a surprisingly high 7 to 8 percent this year, he added.

Against this background, the IMF is now forecasting 4 percent growth this year in the United States, the highest since the peak year of 1984, following a strong rise of 3.4 percent in 1987. And many economists now believe that while U.S. growth will slow down next year, the once-feared recession will be avoided.

After a phenomenal sport in the first quarter of this year, Japan's growth contracted in the second quarter. But it should reach more than 5.5 percent this year, according to the IMF's figures, slowing to a still rapid 4.2 percent in

The biggest surprise, however, has been the unexpectedly strong performance of Western Europe, long regarded as the laggard among the industrialized economies, where growth prospects have sharply improved in both brance and West Germany in recent months. France and West Germany in recent months. Private forecasters expect overall European growth of a healthy 3 percent this year. Even hitherto slothful West Germany could reach the 3 percent mark, much higher than previously expected, they say. France has just pre-dicted that its growth should top 3 percent this year and decline to a still respectable 2.6 per-

cent in 1989, also exceeding earlier expecta-

In a reversal of the notoriously unsuccessful attempt to make West Germany the "locomo-tive" of world economic growth in the late 1970s, other laster-growing areas of Western Europe, such as Britain, Spain and Scandina-via, are now pulling along West Germany, some economists say. Britain, though, is widely believed to be growing too fast and risking trouble as the brakes are applied.

Elsewhere in the world, the picture is more patchy. While most of East Asia continues to grow strongly, Latin America remains largely stranded in what has been termed its "lost decade," the 1980s. But for the developing countries as a whole, the IMF forecast of 3.5 percent growth this year, rising to 4 percent

The world could resume its 'easy

next year, would be considered a relatively good showing by most Western economists. Nevertheless, the fund says in its annual report, "there is no room for complacency." It points to the continuing need to restore growth, and credit-worthiness, in the developing world, and to strengthen the process of correcting the large imbalances that remain between the industrial countries.

Private economists warn that Western Europe may still not be growing fast enough, and the United States too fast, to reduce the American trade deficit as quickly as the international financial markets are likely to demand.

In the United States, all predictions have to be qualified by uncertainty over the policies of the new administration due to take office in January. There is no guarantee that the recent stability of the dollar will continue next year, particularly if the new administration does not

take early and decisive action to reduce use

Damp

And in Europe, there are continuing fears U.S. budget deficit. that even the current higher rates of growth will not make much impact on the massive unemployment that most countries have accumulsted in recent years.

Analysts like Mr. Horne also fear that rapid growth will soon bring the United States and most major countries up against their capacity limits, leading to higher wage demands and increasing inflationary pressures over the next six to 12 months. There could also be "a nasty surprise" from oil prices, he warns.

Despite the uncertainties, however, many rivate economists now tend to share the newly fashionable rosy view that the world occorogy has emerged from the shocks and gyration the 1970s and may be entering a period of mose

rapid and sustainable growth.

The only international shock people still talk about, at some future distant date, is an oil talk about, at some future distant date, is an oil shock some time in the 1990s," said Mr. Johnson of Lloyds Bank.

"The world economy keeps growing," said Mr. O'Brien. "There are gloomsters who believe we're on the edge of a depression. But if you don't buy that, the prospect is for a modest slowdown followed by an upturn.

Provided nothing dramatic interrupts that process, Mr. O'Brien and other economists say,

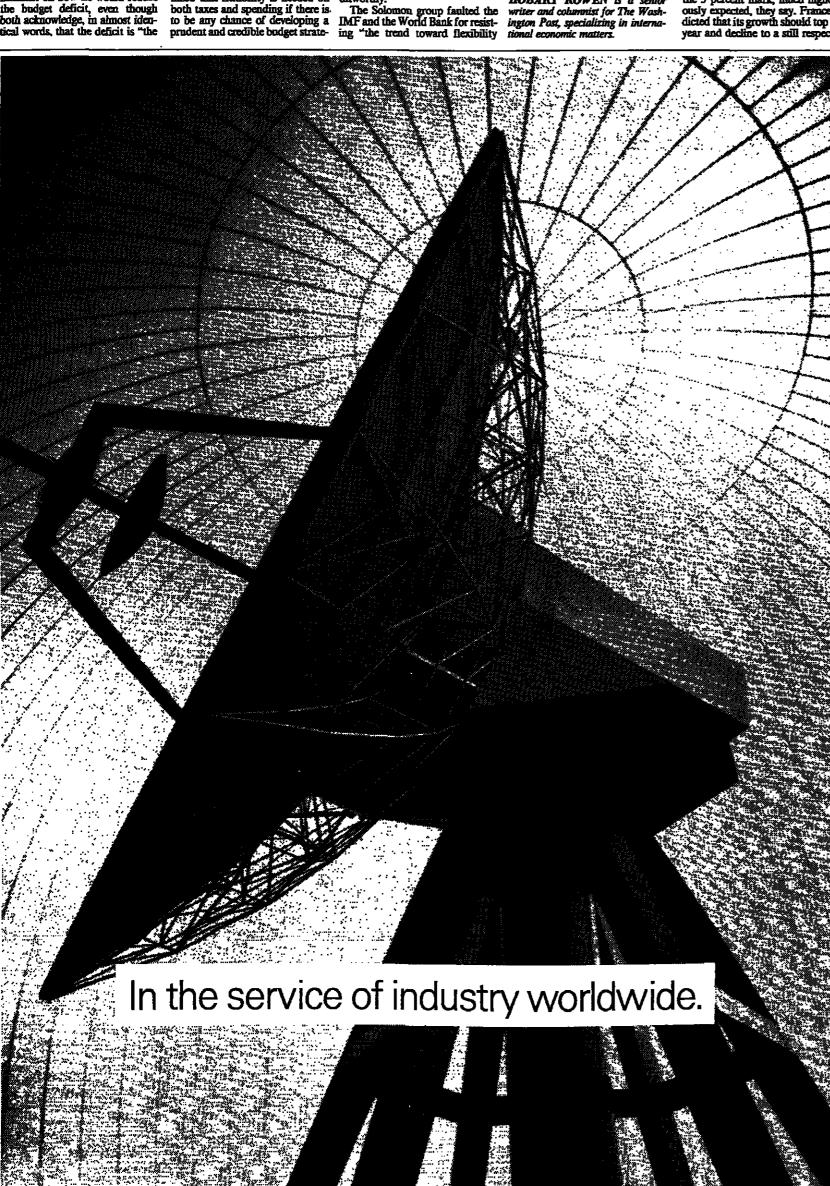
e world could resume its "easy ride," of the 1950s and 1960s.

There is a great deal of supply side stimulus "There is a great deal of supply side stimulus in the pipeline, particularly in Western Europe," said Mr. Johnson. He pointed to plans for the single European market after 1992. See abolition of subsidies and reduced state in public purchasing.

It will not be quite the same as in the immediate post-World War II decades. "We can't go on shifting resources out of agriculture at the same rate as in the 1950s and 1960s," said Mr. Johnson.

said Mr. Johnson. The growth rate will thus not be quite so fast as it was in the "golden age." But, Mr. Johnson said, "people will now happily settle for 3.5 to 4 percent annual growth in most countries, against the 5 to 6 percent of the 1960s."

REGINALD DALE is the International Revald Tribune's economics correspondent.



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# **Asia Aims for Self-Reliance**

has been.

Continued from page 13

creased ability to absorb imports, the shift of its labor-intensive in-dustries offshore and its larger role as a source of investment capital. But apparently permanent struc-

tural change has not been limited to Japan. Throughout the region, dynamic new relationships are being forged among Japan, the newly industrialized countries, or NICs - South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore — and the

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Asia at Moody's Investor Service. "But with the structural transfor-

Signs of the phenomenon are abundant: Exports from the NICs to Japan are currently growing at a ong and Singapore — and the rate of almost 45 percent, far surpassing growth in sales to the Unit-"The openness of the U.S. econ-ed States. Exports to Japan from

omy, especially to manufactured Southeast Asian nations, in turn, goods, has played a major role in are also beginning to increase rapthe export success of the NICs and idly, although at a somewhat slowother nations in Asia," said Steer pace.

Equally, trends apparent in Ja-

pan only a few years ago have spread quickly to the NICs, further mation of Japan, the importance of enhancing the region's tendency the Japanese economy for the rest ward "horizontal specialization," of Asia is visibly larger than it ever as a division of labor is more politely called. In the first eight months of this

year, according to South Korean officials, no fewer than 23 foreign missions have traveled to Seoul in search of investment capital and technology; most were from South-east Asia. In Thailand last year, Taiwan replaced the United States as the second-largest source of in-vestment capital behind Japan.

The consequences of such developments are wide-ranging. But among the most significant is the boost currently being given to the industrialization process in Southeast Asia.

Japanese investment in the NICs, chiefly South Korea and Taiwan, surged dramatically in the first two years following the start of the yen's appreciation. But Japa-nese manufacturers have now shifted attention primarily toward Southeast Asia, chiefly because wage gains and appreciating cur-rencies in the NICs have reduced their advantages as export plat-

Thailand has been the outstanding beneficiary in Southeast Asia. Indeed, Japanese investment, which went from just over \$50 million annually in 1986 to almost \$400 million this year, has been a key factor in advancing Thailand toward its graduation into "fifth NIC" status.

The potential benefits of an creased Japanese presence have encouraged a number of countries to recognize that long-standing requiations governing foreign investment have discouraged capital inflows and make adjustments accordingly.

In turn, the relocation of Japa-nese industrial facilities in South-east Asia is likely to open the Japanese market further to Southeast Asian manufactured goods, espe-cially in cases where a Japanese brand name is involved.

As for the NICs, it has become increasingly apparent in recent months that they can no longer be excluded from efforts by the United States and Japan to correct the former's trade imbalance across the Pacific. But while their merchandise surpluses with the United States have grown dramatically since 1986 — reflecting the gains they made after the yen began 1. ly optimistic that the United States will find these surpluses less intrac-

Comp

table than Japan's has proven to be. For some analysts, the current strength of the East Asian economies is not yet sufficiently estab-lished to withstand a recession of significant proportions in the Unit-ed States. Particularly if it is accompanied by a downturn in de-mand in Japan, a U.S. recession would again reveal the relative in-maturity of most East Asian econo-

"Structural transformation is important and will be increasingly understood to be so," said March Faber, managing director of Drexel Burnham Lambert Ltd. in Hong Kong. "But when recession comes, these nations will resemble brightness of the turns bearish—they will suddenly be the washest." denly be the weakest."

PATRICK L. SMITH is a Tokyo-

# U.K. Interest Rate Maneuvers Dampen Exuberant Demand

By Marybeth Nibley

ONDON — Like a host trying to re-strain the merrymaking of spirit-ed revelers, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook an unpopular task this past summer. British economic growth had gotten out of hand and Nigel Lawson sought to bring it under

Too much of a good thing was threatening to wreck a good time. In the case of the economy, the good thing was exuberant temand and the good time was the susained period of expansion that has evolved since the 1979-1981 recession.

To curb demand, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher steadily forced up interest rates so that by the end of August, banks' base rates were at 12 percent, or about 4.5 percentage points higher than in the spring.

The government's rate maneuvers provoked criticism from many quarters. Some skeptics doubted that rate increases alone could stifle demand sufficiently and advocated auxiliary measures, such as controls

on consumer borrowing or higher taxes.

Others contended that the sharp increase in interest rates was overdone and would interfere with sterling's value. This could cause additional interest rate adjustments in the name of stabilizing the British currency, Tie argument went.

As debate raged about what should be done and accusations of economic mismanagement were hurled at Mr. Lawson, a question was forming. Was the party over?

The answer came back as a decisive "no" from private economists. But the wistful

view of many observers seemed to be that things might have been better if the situa-tion had been handled differently.

Several reports issued in August attempted to put the British economy in perspec-

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Paris-based group of 24 industrialized countries, praised Britam's economic record and said "that the 1980s will stand out as a decade of impressive improvement in economic performance, reversing a long-term trend of decline relative to other member countries."

But the OECD also said inflationary tendencies should be monitored closely and that the "recent high rate of domestic demand growth is not sustainable." The government should forgo further tax cuts in the next budget, due in March 1989, the OECD

Britain's National Institute of Economic and Social Research predicted that growth would slow substantially next year but that the economy would not slump into a reces-

Inflation-adjusted gross domestic product would increase 2.4 percent in 1989 after an estimated 3.9 percent rise this year, it

rapid consumer spending, the institute called for a tightening in fiscal policy to supplement action already taken on the monetary policy front. Interest rates should not go up any more, it said.

In taking a more restrictive fiscal stance, the government should raise the employee contribution to social security and reduce the amount of tax cuts planned for 1989, it

Meanwhile, the Confederation of British Industry released a survey of about 1,500 manufacturing firms that showed that output was expected to remain strong through the end of 1988 but that the strength of the pound was impairing export orders.

Worries about the trade performance

grew after the government reported a record deficit in the British balance of payments on the current account for July of £2.15 hillion (\$3.63 billion). The current account is a comprehensive measure of foreign trade covering goods and services as well as some financial transactions.

Bill Martin, chief economist for Britain at

### Skeptics doubted that rate increases alone could stifle demand

stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, has been one of the more outspoken critics of the government's recent handling of the economy. The movement of the trade balance into the red and the rate at which the deficit has piled up has very serious implications, he says.

Much of the deficit reflects the importation of goods to satisfy consumers with an increasingly plentiful supply of disposable income and a willingness to spend it. Added to that are imports of capital goods required by British manufacturers stepping up outlays on their plants and equipment.
"I have nightmares now about the pay-

ments position," said Mr. Martin. Some of his bad dreams have come true, such as the government's reliance on monetary policy tools to discourage spending and encourage

By repeatedly pushing up interest rates, the government has steered the high-flying economy toward a very hard landing he said. And, the policy course may not put the economy in the desired direction, at least not quickly enough to avoid extra discomfort. Mr. Martin said that rises in interest rates will not curb spending right away because consumers still feel flush due to Also cautious about the consequences of growth in real income and previous tax cuts.

Whether the government has been un-skillful in administering economy policy is open for debate but there is no doubt that it has been uniucky.

One of the misformnes stemmed from not knowing how much stimulation the economy would need to compensate for last October's market crash. A generous 1988 budget and interest rate reductions proved too rich for the economy to digest without consumer expenditures becoming dangerously bloated.
To conclude now that the budget was

wrong is a harsh judgment to make. At the time the budget looked like it was correct," said John Shepperd, an economist at War-burg Securities. "But the judgment must be —looking back on it — that policy was too

There weren't many people who expected the economy to be growing as fast as it did," he added.

Many economists have urged the government to supplement the interest rate increases by clamping down on credit.

David Walton, an international econo-

ist at Goldman Sachs, said the controls should be implemented temporarily until the contractionary effects of higher interest rates begin being felt.

The thing about credit controls is that

they are not effective over the long term." Mr. Walton said, adding that "people find ways around them."
"But temporarily they are a shock to an

Examples of the credit corbs mentioned by private economists were a surcharge on new household loans, an increase in depos-its required on purchases financed by credit and a lump sum tax related to the size of

Discussion of the possible controls was largely academic as the government had made known its position that fiscal policy methods would not be used in protecting

the economic expansion.

By ruling out fiscal tools, the government created extra problems for itself, according to Professor David Currie, director of the Center for Economic Forecasting at the London Business School.

Because it takes time for the impact of higher rates to change the behavior of consumers accustomed to spending freely, there is a danger that financial markets would tire of waiting and demand quicker results. If this caused the government to drive rates still higher, it would amount to monetary overkill, possibly endangering the durabil-ity of the economic expansion, Mr. Currie

Given the lag, it's a little like steering an oil tanker. You may have to look a mile ahead," he said. "Lawson may be forced to

not, preferring to wait and see what hap-

But the chancellor probably would rather

David Gilchrist, a general manager of the MARYBETH NIBLEY is financial journal-Halifax Building Society, said, "Although ist based in London.



Nigel Lawson

the use of the interest rate tool is criticized,

it is very powerful." Part of the power is based on the fact that virtually all mortgages in Britain are vari-able rate loans. So a rise in mortgage rates not only makes it more expensive to buy a home but also takes money out of the pockets of existing homeowners, noted Mr.

Regardless of what happened to interest rates, property market analysts expect the ing housing market to lose momentum because using house prices have been out-pacing income growth to the point where buying a home is becoming an unaffordable

prospect for more and more people.

But other aspects of consumer spending are less predictable until mid-October, suggested Mr. Walton of Goldman Sachs. "The

main slowing of consumer demand proba-bly won't come around matil Christmas."

If this is the case, operators in the foreign exchange markets, mindful of the precarious state of the economy, might dump ster-ling and cause the Bank of England to intervene aggressively to defend the pound.

Alternatively, the government could nudge

interest rates higher.

Given the choice of these two actions, several economists considered intervention the likelier selection. Doing nothing and allowing the currency to depreciate indefinitely would be a far less attractive option to the government, economists said.

A reduction in the value of sterling against the currencies of Britain's major trading partners while domestic demand remains robust would have an inflationary impact, said Goldman Sachs' Mr. Walton. A weaker pound would make imported goods more expensive, he said, while domestic output could not meet all the de-

Devaluation would not solve the current trade problems. The steadily mounting deficit mainly reflects surging imports rather

than a shump in exports.

Export volumes are holding up very well," Mr. Walton observed.

# **Bonn's Domestic Spurt**

By Edward Roby

RANKFURT — When West Germany's aconomic strategists meet their foreign colleagues in West Berlin, they will not have to put up with the usual round of complaints about their country's sluggish economic growth.
With impeccable timing the

Economics Ministry announced in mid-September that the economy expanded at a rate of around 3.9 percent in the first half of 1988, its strongest performance since 1980. Better still, the driving force behind this impressive growth spurt turns out to be not so much the country's notorious export machine as a real 4.6 percent increase in domestic demand compared with the year-earlier period.

The Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, who is embroiled in a dispute with his French colleagues over his cautions mone tary policy, called the economy's performance "extraordinarily positive" and said be was "very pleasantly surprised." Mr. Pohl said criticism of West German economic and monetary stewardship was "entirely off target" this year and expressed confidence that the West German position would pre-vail in discussions during the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings.

West Germany's growth card undercuts U.S. arguments that Bonn and Frankfurt are not doing their share to redress the global

The figures in Europe are not bad. We cannot complain," con-ceded a Federal Reserve Board member, Robert Heller, in a West German radio interview this

At its current rate of expansion, the West German economy would match the real growth rate expect-ed for the United States this year and far outdistance most European neighbors. The foreign business press, which has been filled lately with gloomy analyses of high Ger-man unemployment, weak business investment and fading dynamism in the land of the Wirtschaftswander economic mir-acle, would need a new reference West German officials say they

are surprised by the sudden growth spurt, but many economists are not. They chalk it up largely to the effect of a 14 billion Deutsche mark (\$7.46 billion at current rates) tax cut that took effect at the start of this year, triggering a powerful surge of private consumption.

With the tax cut, which is just a

foretaste of a larger reduction slat-ed for 1990, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg partly redeemed a pledge West Germany made to the Group of Seven and borrowed a ploy from the reper-toire of President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The results, coming after the October 1987 market crash and before the U.S. presidential elec-tion, should be more than welcome. They could be short-lived because Mr. Stoltenberg, who hopes to curb deficit spending, plans to impose an interest withnoiding tax and levies on alcohol, tobacco and fuel consumption. The move is expected to double the one percent inflation rate and dampen domestic consumption

next year.
Quick fixes are not the German style. Steady, sustainable, nonin-flationary growth is the economic policy goal of the government bein the press that Mrs. Thatcher's economic reforms in Britain might be a useful model.

"That's something new. Ten years ago that would have been unthinkable,' said Norbert Walter, chief economist at Deutsche Bank AG, "England has been trying in the last few years to catch up, but it won't match the level of West Germany."

The fact that more than 2.2 milhon West Germans are without jobs leaves no justification for complacency. But the West Germans remain wary of arguments that their nearly 9 percent unemployment rate calls for special efforts to stimulate the economy.

"This alternative often doesn't work. Much of the time you get both inflation and weaker growth," said Siegfried C. Cassier, a general manager of Industrickre-ditbank AG-Deutsche Industricbank in Düsseldorf, which fi-

### In the first half of 1988, the economy grew 3.9 percent.

cause the overriding concern of the average German is financial security and not a fast mark. The German experience, going back to the hyperinflation of the 1920s that accelerated the collapse of a weak democracy, taught the value of a stable currency anchored in conservative monetary and fiscal

The postwar economic miracle admired abroad as a remarkable flowering of growth and prosperi-ty, was mainly a struggle for security and is often attributed in West Germany to Ludwig Erhard's

1948 currency reform. Since then, the obsession with security has led the country's private households to squirrel away more than 2.4 trillion marks in banked savings, government bonds, insurance policies and oth-er liquid assets. These assets have tripled since 1957. With a current savings ratio based on disposable income of around 13.4 percent, the West Germans are worlds away from the Americans, who save

only 4 percent. Clearly, this is not a constituency that would sit still for inflationary stimulants that may or may not add a point to gross national product. The stability of the mark

The Germans also seem a bit

family-owned businesses.

He estimated that the German jobless rate might be a couple of the way some other countries do. Mr. Cassier also pointed out that the German unemployment is a structural problem that growth

Part of the problem lies in the fact that growth in services exceeds that of GNP in the industrial countries but West Germany lags behind the United States, for example, in the shift to a service-oriented economy, said Dieter Spethmann, chairman of Thyssen

Mr. Spethmann said West Germany will not be able to tap the full growth potential in services until the government removes the regulations that are now blocking it. For that to happen, he said, people's attitudes will have to change because there are powerful political constituencies obstruct-

EDWARD ROBY is the Englishlanguage editor of Vereingigte Wirtschafstdienste GmbH, a West German economics agency based in

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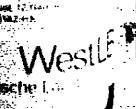
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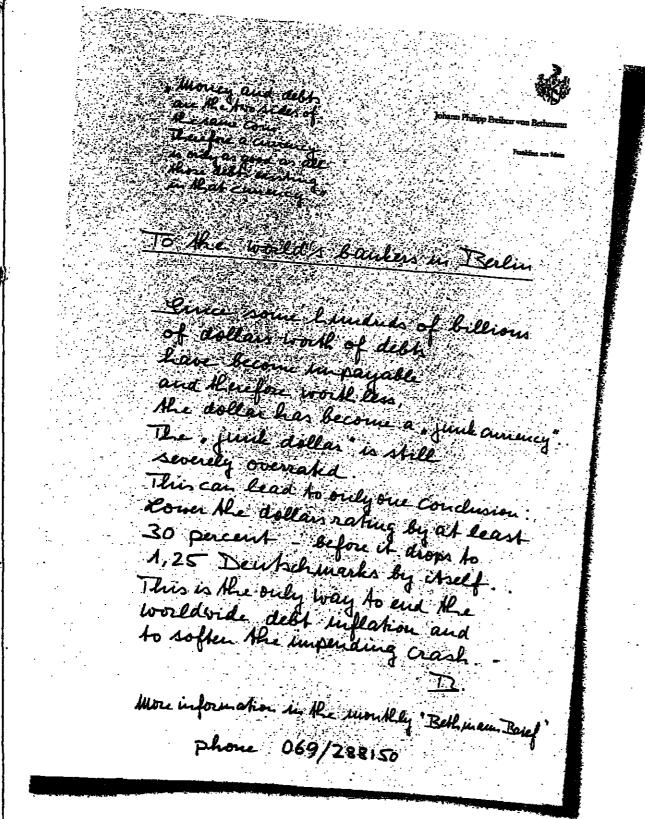
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# A SINGLE MINDED VISION: **MARKETING AND**

A MAJOR CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND LEO BURNETT AMSTERDAM, OCTOBER 4, 1988

The development of a single market in Europe will surely bring a major reassessment of European marketing strategies and advertising approaches. The International Herald Tribune and Leo Burnett are pleased to invite senior executives from the marketing and communications industries to attend an important international conference on the implications of 1992 for the communications industries. Leading political figures, instrumental in the deregulation of the market will address the meeting, and key executives from various sectors of industry will discuss their approach to 1992 and assess the potential impact on marketing and advertising strategies. Those who wish to register should complete and return the form below.

Chairmen: Axel Krause, Corporate Editor/International Herald Tribune; Albert Winninghoff, Chairman, Noordervliet & Winninghoff/ Leo Burnett, Amsterdam

CREATING THE MARKET

09:00 Chairmen's Opening Remarks
09:10 DEFINING THE SINGLE MARKET VISION: A CORPORATE VIEW Dr. Wisse Dekker, Chairman, European Round Table and Chairman, Supervisory Board,

Philips Industries, Eindhoven 09:30 THE SINGLE MARKET: BRUSSELS PROGRESS REPORT Etienne Reuter, Chief Spokesman for Lord Cockfield, European Commission, Brussels

DISCUSSION 10:15 Coffee

REGISTRATION INFORMATION The fee for the conference is £250 or

the equivalent in a convertible currency.

This includes lunch, cocktails and conference documentation. Fees are payable in

advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is

postmarked on or before September 20th.

Cancellations after this date will be charged

the full fee. Substitutions may be made at

GRASPING THE OPPORTUNITY 10:45 THE STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR

MARKETING Packaged Goods Drinks: Peter Mitchell, Director, External Affairs, Guinness plc, London
Tobacco: Michael Horst, Director, Corporate
Affairs, Philip Morris EEC Region, Lausanne The Distribution of Fast Moving Consumer Goods Keith Oliver, Senior Vice President, Booz, Allen

& Hamilton, London Computers Richard Nuthall, Vice President, Strategic Planning and Marketing Services, UNISYS, Europe, Africa, Ltd., London

Telecommunications
Colin Brown, Director, Corporate Relations, UK
and International, British Telecom plc, London DISCUSSION 12:15 EUROPEAN UNITY VS NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY: A POLITICAL VIEW Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, former President,

European Commission 13:00 Luncheon

MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS IN THE SINGLE MARKET 14:15 A TASTE OF FUTURE KNOWLEDGE: A MEDIA PRESENTATION

Nick Handley, Associate Media Director, Head of International Media, Leo Burnett, Europe and Middle East, London 14:45 FORECAST FOR THE EUROPEAN MEDIA
Dietrich Ginzel, Vice President, International Sales,
Cable News Network and Member, IAA Global
Commission on Media, New York; Charles Levison,
Managing Director, Virgin Broadcasting, former
Managing Director Street Charles Levison,

Managing Director, Super Channel, London 15:30 1992: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY/ CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS

Kerry Rubie, Regional Managing Director, Leo Burnett, Europe and Middle East, London 16:15 CHAIRMEN'S CLOSING REMARKS

16:30 CLOSE OF CONFERENCE

Herald Eribune

CONFERENCE LOCATION: The Marriott Hotel, Stadhouderskade 21, 1045 ES Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel.: (31-20) 83 51 51. Tlx: 15087. Fax: (31-20) 83 38 34. A limited mumber of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. Please contact the hotel directly. CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM: Please enroll the following participant for the 1992 Marketing Conference ☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Please invoice.

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FIRST NAME:	<u> </u>	 	
POSITION:		 ·	
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26-9-88

Please return the registration form to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, or telephone (441) 379 4302 or telex

# In Spain, a Risk of Overheating

By William Chislett

years after they joined the European and Portugal have the fastestgrowing economies in the Community and growth is set to continge apace. The dynamic impact of membership is shifting the nucleus of growth from northern to

Both countries need to continue growth to narrow the development gap between the Iberian peninsula and the rest of the EC and to growing 5.2 percent in 1987, the Portuguese economy grew 4.7 percent last year and it is projected to increase by about 4 percent in 1988. The growth is more than double the 2.3 percent forecast for the EC as a whole.

Both economies are sucking in imports of capital goods at phe-nomenal rates, underscoring the tremendous investment under way to modernize companies and improve productivity. Foreign and domestic investment is the strongest component of domestic demand and its growth in both countries is likely to remain well above the European average.

THE SPANISH economy is performing so wel that it runs the risk of to Pedro Pérez, the secretary o state for the economy. After a 10year economic crisis that ended in 1985, and a painful adjustment process, Mr. Pérez said the Socialist government would not let events knock it off its course of consolidating sustained noninfla-tionary growth, creating new jobs —about one million since 1986 and modernizing the economy.

The key weapons in its strategy are to hold down inflation, which is currently running above the 3 percent target, with a tighter monetary policy, and reduce the budget deficit which will be down to about 3 percent of gross domestic product this year.

The government, however, remains at loggerheads with the main Socialist UGT trade union, which regards the orthodox policies as a betrayal of socialism.

employment would still be the highest in the EC at 16.6 percent, The UGT is pushing for higher wage demands, benefits for more of the three million unemployed, a down from the current 20 percent. The unemployment rate will remain high because the baby boom figure that is nearer two million of the 1950s and 1960s produced a when the thriving black economy labor force bulge in the 1970s and is taken into account, and a less 1980s and more women are seekflexible employment policy. Com-

panies are hiring increasing num-

"We cannot push the boat out too far," warned Mr. Pérez, add-

ing that the UGT's wage policy

was "self-defeating" because it

would push up inflation and jeop-

ardize job creation. The govern-ment could not afford to allow real

wages to continue to rise by more

than one percentage point a year,

Even if the government fulfilled its goal of creating 1.5 million jobs

in the next five years, official un-

bers of temporary workers.

Prospects for the present generation are grim, with youth unemployment at 41 percent compared with an average of 15 percent for the 12 largest economies in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries. This is leading to serious crime

While the government's strategy centers on job creation, the union's focus is on the unemployed. The two sides are far apart. With limited funds, the government believes it has reason on

To reduce unemployment, the Spanish economy must continue to grow at one to 1.5 percentage points higher than other EC countries, said Mr. Perez. The ability to maintain such growth is limited, however, by the overall balance of payments situation. After running

a surplus for several years, the current account will be in deficing this year to the tune of \$2.6 billion. this year to the tune of 3.20 billion. This is largely because of the enormous trade deficit that will approach \$20 billion this year, although exports are performing.

Financing the current account deficit is not a problem because of the tourism money-spinner and large foreign capital inflows. Spain is in the enviable position of being a creditor nation, with inter-national reserves of \$38.7 billion in September exceeding total foreign debt. The reserves are a sub-stantial cushion.

Services, particularly tourism are the main dynamo of econom growth and this is likely to be even more so in the future. The services sector accounted for 57 percent of GDP in 1987, up from 50 percent

The flash point comes when the deficit is too large to be offset by 51 million visitors this year — and foreign investment. Some economists forecast that the current account deficit could be as high as \$10 billion in 1990. "This assumes that we will not take measures to stop this happening," said Mr. Pe-

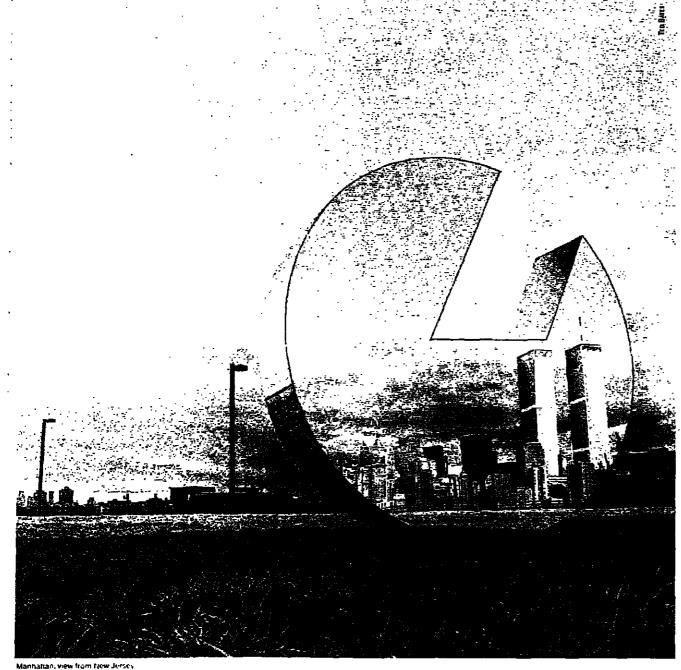
HE government has been pleasantly surprised in the performance of exues, augurs well. Despite a strong currency, a not particularly buoy. ant world trade picture and surg-ing domestic demand. Spanish exports are increasing their share of the market. Exports of food are up Tourists visiting the Alhambra in Granada. Tourism is 8 percent in real terms, about douone of the principal motors of economic growth in Spain. ble the growth in world trade.

The government draws comfort from the performance of exports cause it vindicates the policy of liberalizing the economy under the stern eye of the EC. The massive growth in fixed capital investment 40 percent between mid-1985 and 1988—is now bearing fruit in the form of higher productivity and more competitive exports.

If the present trend continues and imports decline as they should do although they will still remain high, exports could begin to grow at a faster pace than imports by 1991 for the first time in seven the end of Spain's EC transition European market.

WILLIAM CHISLETT is the deputy editor of the English-language section of the Spanish new agency

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# The International Herald Tribune proposes to publish a SPECIAL REPORT on 10 November, 1988 on:

# VIERGERS

Provisional synopsis of contents:

International takeovers are altering the global marketolars. The national boundaries, mergers and acquisitions are temp to the method of dislodging sluggish management. But crimes to it the mergers and acquisitions are an easy opportunity for some to it the without adding significantly to a nation's productivity. Being perspective, takeovers are a booming business again. The minute.

Furnose

Rules

A comparative look at takeovers in European countries. The increasingly powerful role of family owners in deciding new ownership. The role of the unions in sanctioning mergers and their place in a common European market.

United States

A year after Black Monday, the mergers and acquisitions tide is higher than ever, with some new twists. Escalating bidding battles are causing rivals to join forces. The new tax law is affecting traditional divestitures. And the courts are weighing in as well.

Japan
Powered by the strength of the ven, Japanese companies are making takeover bids abroad. At home, mergers and acquisitions remain rare. Rarer still: foreign companies taking over domestic concerns in Japan.

West Germany A look at German acquisitions including Daimler's massive takeovers. Leveraged buyouts in Germany.

A wave of takeovers in the first half of 1988 caused official concern before the spring elections. Will the new government pursue a course of re-regulation?

Additional Distribution

To supplement the IHT's normal circulation, this important issue will be distributed at the IHT conference "International Mergers and Acquisitions in the 1990s" to be held in London on 10 November 1988. Closing Dates: Advertising Orders-27 October 1988. Materials-3 November 1988.

The European commission is the final a code on mergers. But some transperses fear new rules could worsen the simulation. Belgium is pushing a takenyer code in the wake of the Societé Generale de Belgium hattle. Britain's 18 month review of the takenyer code has failed to please all side.

Shareholders

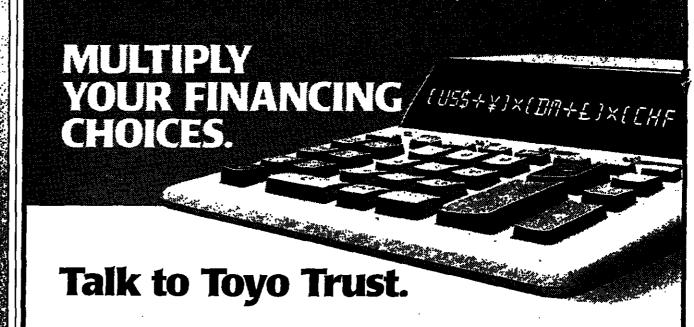
Increasingly, shareholders are asking a key question: whose company is in The proxy wars. France's hard cone

Bankers With the mergers and acquisitions business booming, rivalries and discounted within firms hard but by the marker trask are growing. Changing alliances on Walls

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# Latin America Has a Brief Respite

By Mac Margolis

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IO DE JANEIRO - When statisticians at the Brazilian Central Bank finished tallying the numbers for trade for the month of August, the results arched eyebrows all over this South American nation.

Just in August, Brazil reported a \$2.087 billion trade surplus, a record figure during a record-breaking year. The feat was managed through exports of \$3.46 billion, more than Peru exported in all of 1987 and nearly equal to the yearly gross national product of Bolivia.

the yearly gross national product of Boirvia.

According to the Central Bank calculations, if the nation's foreign commerce keeps its current pace, by the end of the year Brazil will log \$19 billion trade surplus, the world's third largest, just behind Japan and West Germany.

But Brazil, with a diversified economy and

an export portfolio ranging from frozen orange puice to battle tanks, stands out as the glaring exception in Latin America.

In a continent crippled by debt and starved of fresh capital, the revenue earned by exports is like lifeblood. Yet, for most countries in Central America, South America and the Caribbean, an age-old handicap is still there.

The region's exports are overwhelmingly primary goods, such as petroleum, sugar, cocoa, wheat, tin and bauxite, whose prices oscillate according to the vagaries of the weather, the mtrusion of new materials born of technologi-cal discovery and the capricious appetites of the industrial economies.

All told, the recent months have been kind to inost of the developing world, according to tinancial analysts. The International Monetary Fund, in its recent World Economic Outlook, reported better than expected growth - 3.5 percent to 4 percent as opposed to earlier projections of 2.7 percent — in the seven richest countries, where most Latin American products are sold.

The IMF also noted a 30 percent increase. from May 1987 to May 1988, in the dollar prices of basic commodities, such as copper,

tin, wheat, pulp for paper and fishmeal.

Furthermore, oil, the biggest import item in much of the region, fell precipitously. These countries are expected to run an accumulated trade surplus of \$22.7 billion this year, or twice that of 1987, according to projections by the United Nations Economic Commission on Latin America and the Caribbean.

The recent windfall for Latin America is due in large part to a fragile, and at best temporary, advantage — the surprising recovery of metals and the U.S. drought that ravaged crops of soybeans, cotton, wheat and com.

In April, ECLA concluded that, while Latin America boosted exports 32 percent between 1980 and 1987, the net value of those goods

declined by one percent.

"The recovery is not likely to last for very long," predicted an ECLA economist, Hector Assael, in Santiago. "Basic goods' prices will probably remain low through 1990." Even Brazil's spectacular trade surplus is largely due to ample portions of good luck — a 22-percent rise in prices of exports.

"We have one of the most closed economies

in the world," said Marcos Vinicius Pratini, president of the Brazilian Exporters' Association, at a meeting of businessmen in Rio this month. "We are going to pay dearly for this policy. Our clients are going to ask, 'What kind of store is this, that only wants to sell and buys

In an August study by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the international accord that mediates world trade, between 1982 and 1987 the 15 most indebted countries imported \$315 billion less than in the previous period. Two thirds of the cut in imports was an austerity squeeze imposed by the burden of

debt payments. In recent weeks, U.S. trade officials have summoned dozens of foreign businessmen to Washington to answer charges of dumping, tariff walls and inadequate patent protection To some, the worst threat is the new U.S. Trade Law, which was recently signed by President Ronald Reagan. It authorizes commerce

officials to respond to trade practices deemed

"We are the orphans in this process," said Mr. Ricapero.

Despite a bold but embryonic free trade pact etween Brazil and Argentina, trade within Latin America is low and declining.

At the beginning of the decade, 17 percent of the total \$90 billion Latin trade was intraregional; this year, however, it is expected to drop to 12 percent, the United Nations report-

Latin America lacks a tradition of economic

"Every country in Latin America was the potential enemy of every other. There's a long tradition in Latin America of breaking trade accords and treaties," said Benedicto Moreira, a former Brazilian Central Bank authority.

Inwardness was fueled by a decade-old model of development based on the substitution of

The recent windfall is due in large part to a fragile, and at best temporary, advantage — the surprising recovery of metals and the U.S. drought.

unfair under a more muscular version of Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act. The Brazilians have called this "Super 301" and are predicting a backlash of U.S. protectionism.

Latin America also faces new trade blocs in the developed world. The United States and Canada have signed a new trade agreement, and Japan and the Pacific Rim countries have agreed to increase cooperation.

More important, perhaps, are the plans of the 12 European Community countries to pare tariffs and remove virtually all internal trade barriers from 1992.

Latins fear that such trading blocs could leave the relatively weaker developing countries out in the cold.

"We don't know yet what this is going to mean, but certainly there is a risk of greater closure," said Rubens Ricupero, Brazil's repre-sentative to GATT. "Each individual European country will surely lose some competitive advantage, the community as a whole will have to compensate by restricting outside competition or asking for reciprocity in foreign mar-

Professor Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard University, a counselor to many Latin governments on debt and inflation, disagrees. "I'm optimistic; 1992 is going to revitalize the European market, facilitating takeovers, easing labor restrictions and increasing investment opportunities and capital flow. In all, it's going to make a more vigorous Europe, which means a bigger market, and that will be viscus could for energy market, and that will be very good for everyone," he said.

The only region still lacking an integrated trade agreement is Latin America.

imports with locally produced goods. The import substitution helped some countries, like Brazil, to grow and diversify their economies. However, it created economic greenhouses, which spawned fragile and uncompetitive businesses in most countries.

Many Latin governments are now beginning to encourage investment, sell off bankrupt public enterprises and seek technology to reno-vate antiquated industries. Creditors say the remedy is to raze the trade walls and let in foreign capital. But many economists worry that total openness would cause distortions by gutting infant industry in many countries.

"The open trade argument is one-third ideological, one-third appropriate, and one-third a power grab by creditors who want unilateral concessions from debtors," says Professor Sachs, a Harvard economist. "An outward orientation can be compatible with protection of important national industry, and Japan is the key example. Japan, the pre-eminent example of growth in this century, had an important element of protection in its most productive growth period."

The trick for many Latin American countries, staggering under debt obligations and at the same time rushing to catch up in world trade, will likely be to find that delicate balance - nurturing national companies without suffocating the economy.

MAC MARGOLIS is a Rio de Janeiro-based correspondent for Newsweek and a contributor to The Times of London.



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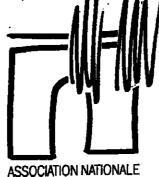


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# STRUCTURES CONTRACTOR

In rising equities markets, many investors believe that the winning strategy is to move fully into stocks and other paper assets. Yet recent studies suggest that the safest and, over the long term, most rewarding strategy is to keep at least part of one's assets in gold. The following analysis offers new and convincing evidence of this fact. .

Cautious investors often ask: Is it risky to invest in gold? According to many investment experts. it is far more risky these days not to invest in gold. Portfolios consisting entirely of paper assets are vulnerable to the everesent perils of inflation, currency depreciation and banking crises. And it is precisely in times of stress that gold generally appreciates in value, making up for losses in paper

In other words, gold is the 'Portfolio Risk Diversifier" par excellence. It is an asset that protects of long-term port-

folio insurance. Along with its hedging function, this insurance bolsters investors' confidence, permitting them to be more aggressive in the management of their paper assets.

Extensive research by no less an authority than the Mitsubishi Institute. Japan's largest and most respected "think tank," shows that longterm returns on gold are comparable to those on stocks and bonds.

In a recent study, Mitsubishi researchers took numerous samples of 3-year, 5-year, 10-year periods 288 different periods in all - within the overall time span of January 1973 to December 1986. For each of these

11.37 Table 2 - model portfolics (Japan

periods they calculated both the

absolute and average returns for gold.

stocks and bonds, using the Revised Period Averaging Method. A major advantage of this method is that it

excludes change factors which may temporarily distort price levels. One of the key facts to emerge from this study: Gold tends to perform better when equities go down (Table 1).

As indicated in Chart 1, there is a negative correlation between returns on gold and stocks. The longer the investment period, the stronger the degree of negative correlation demonstrating once again that long-term gold holdings offer protection against stock market de-

Over the short term, a variety of chance factors may come into play. After the October 19th stock market crash, for example, gold prices did not promptly respond to the steep decline in equities values. The chance factor in this case was that immediately following Black Monday, several institutional investors in the U.S. sold substantial quantities of gold to meet margin calls on stock futures positions. In this time of need, their gold holdings served as a critically important

## OCCUPERMIS AN ORIGINAL MACHO CONTRACTOR

Chart 2 shows simulated performances of portfolios consisting of stocks, bonds and gold. Shifts in asset allocation produce varying degrees of profitability and risk. Point A shows results with a port-folio devoted entirely to gold; Point B to stocks; Point C to bonds. The

combination of all three (Point D) represents the best balance of profitability and risk. The combination of stocks, bonds and gold required to reach Point D is shown in Table 2.

Conclusion: Gold is an essential part of any well-balanced portfolio. It is the ideal hedge against declines in equities, offers a safe path to profi-table investments and allows more aggressive management of paper assets.

# Clemens Stops Yankees, 6-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK - Roger Clemens pitched seven shutout innings as the Boston Red Sox stopped the New York Yankees 6-0 Sunday and reduced their magic number to three for clinching the American League Fast

back. The Red Sox are seeking their age to .364, the best in baseball. second AL East title in three years.

Lee Smith closed for the Red second AL East title in three years.

Clemens overcame Rickey Hen-derson's line drive off his pitching arm in the first inning and scat-

Boston began the day 4½ games homer in the first inning. Dwight Evans hit a two-run shot in the fifth ahead of New York. Detroit and and Wade Boggs added three sin-Milwaukee were tied for third, five gles in five at-bats to raise his aver-

Cubs 2, Pirates 1: In Pittsburgh,

Padres 3, Astros 0: In San Diego,

Yankees 5, Red Sox 4: In the

American League, in New York, shortstop Jody Reed misplayed Wil-

lie Randolph's bases-loaded

grounder with two outs in the ninth

as the Yankees rallied to nip Boston.

Athletics 5. Brewers 2: In Mil-

Royals 6, White Sox 2: In Chica-

go, pitcher Adam Peterson, making his first major league start, was

victimized by three stolen bases

during a four-run fourth, when

Kansas City capitalized with three

run-scoring singles.
Blue Jays 1, Indians 0: In Cleve-

land, Dave Stieb, one out away

from the first no-hitter in Toronto's

12-year history, lost it on a bad-hop

single by Julio Franco in the ninth.

Stieb had allowed only three base

runners (two walks and a hit hats-

man) to that point. It was the major

leagues' seventh no-hitter broken

Twins 3. Angels 2: In Anaheim

ning sacrifice fly scored pinch run-

(AP, UPI)

up in the last inning this year.

waukee. Dave Stewart allowed

eight hits in eight-plus innings to reach 20 victories for the second

Vance Law broke an eighth-inning tie with a sacrifice fly to lift Chicago.

Ed Whitson pitched his first shut-

out since June 11, 1987.

# **Dodgers Assured of Tie** For Divisional Honors

game this season.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO - The Los Angeles Dodgers wanted to celebrate, but couldn't - yet With a 7-3 victory over the San Francisco Giants, the Dodgers

clinched a tie Saturday for first place in the National League West.

### SATURDAY BASEBALL Then they watched on clubbouse television as Cincinnati nipped At-

lanta, forestalling their first divi-sion title since 1985. You want to celebrate but it's not time to celebrate," outfielder

Alfredo Griffin's squeeze bunt scored the go-ahead run in a five-

con fifth inning Ricky Horton (1-0) pitched two innings of one-hit relief for his first victory as a Dodger. The winners' John Tudor gave up eight hits in four innings, including two bases-empty home runs by Matt Wil-

"Clinching a tie doesn't mean a lot to me," Tudor said. "The Dodgers would have won the division without me. My role is in the play-offs and the World Series."

Reds 2, Braves 1: In Atlanta, Danny Jackson pitched a four-hitter to tie for the league high of 23 victories as Cincinnati handed Atlanta its 101st defeat of the season, equaling a club record. Orel Hershiser of Los Angeles has also won 23 games.

Expos 1, Phillies 0: In Philadelphia, Pascual Perez pitched a fivecord of 26. inning no-hitter as Montreal won a game called after a 90-minute rain California, Jim Dwyer's ninth-in-

Mets 14, Cardinals 1: In St. ner Mark Davidson from third as Louis, Dave West won his major Minnesota handed California its league debut and went 2-for-2, and sixth straight loss.

tered live singles. Mike Greenwell hit a three-run

Clemens, 18-11, improved his career record against New York to 7-3 and 4-0 in Yankee Stadium. His SUNDAY BASEBALL biggest scare came when Henderson opened the first with a liner that struck Clemens near his right elbow and went for an infield hit. But after throwing a few warmup

ning streak end.

the game. Clemens struck out seven Yankees, raising his major league-lead-ing total to 287, and walked two. He won for just the third time in nine decisions.

pitches the Red Sox star stayed in

Sox, allowing two hits. Rick Rho-den, 12-11, saw his five-game win-

Tigers 2, Orioles 1: In Baltimore, Jack Morris pitched a one-hitter and Luis Salazar's RBI single in the ninth drove in the go-ahead run as Detroit beat the Orioles. Morris Kevin McRevnolds and Mookie Wilson each drove in four runs as (14-13) did not allow a hit until New York scored its most runs in a Mickey Tettleton's one-out single in the seventh.

Indians 4, Blue Jays 3: In Cleveland, Dave Clark hit an RBI single with two outs in the bottom of the ninth and Scott Bailes pitched two perfect innings as the Indians defeated Toronto. The Indians snapped a four-game losing streak and ended the Blue Jays' three-

game winning streak. Brewers 4, A's 2: In Milwaukee, Teddy Higuera won for the eighth time in nine starts and Robin Yount went 3 for 4 with a solo home run to lift the Brewers to a victory over Oakland. Oakland, the AL West champion, had a sevengame winning streak stopped.

Mets 9. Cardinals 7: In St. Louis in the National League, David Cone struck out 11 for his 19th victory and Mackey Sasser drove in four runs as New York took a ninerun lead and beat St. Louis. New York, which clinched the National League East Thursday, has won 10 of its last 11 games.

Cone, 19-3, has won his last seven starts, one short of Tom Seaver's 1969 team record. Cone raised his strikeout total to 206, second in the NL to Houston's Nolan Ryan, and struck out 10 or more for the seventh time this season.

Pirates 7, Cubs 4: In Pittsburgh, Mariners 3, Rangers 0: In Ar-lington, Texas, Mark Langston's Bobby Bonilla hit a two-run homer and Andy Van Slyke had a home one-hitter extended his scoreless run and a double as the Pirates beat inning streak to a Seattle club re-Chicago.

Phillies 8, Expos 5: In Philadelphia, Ricky Jordan hit a three-run. first-inning homer as Philadelphia nd coasted season of grass racing, six of the nine Montreal. entrants, including Pay the Butler, (AP, UPI) began their careers in Europe. took a seven-run lead and coasted to an 8-5 victory over Montreal.

EUROPE

Warsaw Zerich OCEANIA

I SUPPOSE THERE ARE TIMES WHEN YOU CANNOT IMAGINE TRYING TO GO THROUGH LIFE WITHOUT ME.

WEATHER

# Canseco: All Alone

At 40-40

night to become the first major

day's first inning and got

No. 40 (and got the bag to go with it) in the fifth, when he

bunted safely and then stole

second on Juan Nieves's 0-1

pitch to Mark McGwire, "I'm

greatly relieved," said Canseco, 24. "I didn't want to go through

the season and end up short."
He also hit his 41st home

run Friday night; Canseco hit 33 his rookie season and fol-

lowed that with 31 in 1987. He

is the only man in team history

with 100 or more RBIs in three

straight seasons, but befor 1988 he had not exceeded 15

stolen bases in a year as a pro.

Sunshine Forever Wins

Man o'War Turf Stakes

New York Times Service

er, bred and owned by Darby Dan

Farm, held off Pay the Butler's late

charge to win Saturday's \$596,000

Man o'War Stakes at Beimont Park

by half a length. Sunshine Forever,

the favorite, ran the 1%-mile (2,210-

In the unofficial kickoff to the fall

meter) turf race 2:14-2/5.

AFRICA

NEW YORK - Sunshine Forev-

Sunday, leading the New York Jets

NFL ROUNDUP

yard pass to Wesley Walker, who

was wide open in the end zone.

to a 17-10 National Football MILWAUKEE - Jose League victory over the Detroit Li-Canseco stands alone. The Oakland right fielder stole two bases in a 9-8, 14-inning vic-tory over the Brewers Friday With the score at 10-10 with 9:39 left in the game. O'Brien fired a 26-

iguer ever to amass 40 steals Al Toon, who suffered a slight and 40 home runs in a season. concussion last week, caught 10 Canseco fulfilled a promise passes for 75 yards as the Jets won he made early this year, his their third straight game after an opening day defeat. The Lions fell accomplishment representing the rarest combination of speed and power the game has O'Brien, the No. 2 passer in the American Football Conference, ever seen. "In spring training I

thought there were other memalso hit Freeman McNeil for a 10bers [of the 40-40 club]," he yard touchdown in the second said, "but then when I realized quarter. But he was intercepted by there weren't, I said, "Did I Raphel Cherry in the third quarter. stick my foot in my mouth?" breaking his string of passes with-out an interception at 211, the sec-Bobby Bonds had come the closest, stealing 43 bases and hitting 39 homers in 1973. ond-longest in NFL history. Bart Starr holds the record with 294 Canseco reached the 40home run plateau on Sept. 18; he stole his 39th base in Fri-

passes without an interception. Garry James scored on a 1-yard run for Detroit in the third quarter, the first touchdown yielded by the Lions, the leading defensive team in the AFC, in more than 10 quar-

## **Prost Regains** Racing Lead With Victory

ESTORIL, Portugal - Alain

Prost, driving a turbocharged Mc-Laren-Honda, won Sunday's Portuguese Grand Prix to regain the lead in the Formula One driver's championship standings after 13 races. The Frenchman's fifth victory of

the season overtook his Brazilian teammate, Ayrton Senna, who finished sixth in a 70-lap race over the 4.35-kilometer (2.70-mile) circuit. Prost, who finished in 1 hour, 37 minutes and 40.958 seconds, has 78 points, two more than Senna.

Italian Ivan Capelli piloted his normally-aspirated March-Judd to second, :09.553 off the pace. Thierry Boutsen of Belgium (a Benetion-Ford) and Briton Derek Warwick (a turbocharged Arrows-Megatron) did ... It's fun when you beat a were third and fourth, respectively.

NORTH AMERICA

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough FRANKFURT: Rain, Temp 15—11 (59—52), LONDON: Rain, Temps 18—15 (64—59), MADRID: Foren, Temps, 29—10 (84—51), NEW YORK: Porthy cloudy, Temp, 24—12 (75—57) PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 21—14 (79—57), ROME: Pair, Temp. 27—18 131—44), TEL AVIV: No. ZURICH: Foir, Temp. 26—7 (84—45) BANGKOK: Fair, Temp. 32—25 (97—55), HONG KONG: Cloudy, Temp. 26—23 (77—73), MARILLA: Thunderstorms, Temp. 32—24 (90—75)

ON THE OTHER HAND, WHAT'S WRONG

WITH JUST GOING THROUGH LIFE?

PONTIAC, Michigan — Ken previous games by a combined of 253 yards and two towards.

The Jets held Chuck Long to 10 completions in 21 attempts for 119 yards with one interception. Long was sacked three times.

Oilers 31, Patriots 6: In Houston, Allen Pinkett caught two touchdown passes and rushed for another touchdown and Mike Rozier scored on a 1-vard run to lead Houston past New England. Tony Zendejas had a 49-yard field goal for the Oilers, 3-1. New England, 1lost its third straight game. Cowboys 26, Falcons 20: In Ir-

ving, Texas, Steve Pelluer's 29-yard scoring pass to Ray Alexander with

1:48 to play lifted Dallas to victory over Atlanta, 1-3. The Falcons lost starting quarterback Chris Miller

two touchdowns.

In addition, Atlanta star running back Gerald Riggs sprained his left knee and did not play in the second

Bengals 24, Browns 17: In Cincinnati, Lewis Billups returned a fumble for an early touchdown and Ickey Woods had a pair of 1-yard scoring runs in the first half as Cincinnati stayed unbeaten with a victory over Cleveland, now 2-2.

Cincinnati, 4-0, ended a twoyear domination by the Browns to maintain its best start since 1975, when the club went 6-0.

Saints 13, Buccaneers 9: In New Orleans, Bobby Hebert threw a first-quarter touchdown and Morten Andersen kicked first-half field in the third period when he goals of 28 and 41 yards as New

A Sharp O'Brien Leads Jets Over Lions sprained his left ankle. He had hit 10 of 21 passes for 218 yards and was 16 of 28 for 159 yards.

Bay, Wisconsin, Neal Anderson ran for two touchdowns and Chicago scored 17 points in the final free minutes of the first half to beat the winless Packers. The Bears, 3-1, sacked Randy Wright five times and intercepted him twice.

Colts 15, Dolphins 13: In India-napolis, Dean Biasucci kicked five field goals, while the Indianapolis defense sacked quarterback Dan Marino four times in defeating Mi-

The Colts' Eric Dickerson, who went into the game leading the league in rushing, had 125 yards on 30 carries to move past Jim Taylor into the No. 8 position on the NFL career-rushing list.

# USC Flattens Oklahoma, 23-7

LOS ANGELES -- Yes, sir, Oklahoma can be KO'd in the regular season. Southern Cal applied the knockout punch Saturday, handing the Sooners their first nonbowl loss since the third game of 1986. Tailback Aaron Emanuel scored

twice, quarterback Rodney Peete became USC's total offense leader and the Trojans capitalized on three early turnovers to beat the Sooners, 23-7. It was Oklahoma's first regular-season loss since Miami turned the trick, 28-16, on Sept. 27, 1986. The Sooners had

won 21 straight in-season games. While Peete, who holds 13 school records, racked up 238 total yards to push his career total to 6,462 passing Charles White's mark of 6,240 — Oklahoma quarterback Jamelle Holieway lost the ball three times. His replacement, Charles Thompson was intercepted twice by Chris Hale and once by Cleveland Colter late in the game.

Peete completed 16 of 34 p for 198 yards and rushed for 40 yards as USC upped its series record against the Sooners to 4-2-1. The outcome was decided in the first two periods, when Oklahoma couldn't move the ball across the

This was a great, great victory and a lot of fun," Peete said. "To see our line come off the ball like it did and our backs run up there and the receivers catch the ball like they

Rutgers 21, Penn St. 16: In University Park, Pennsylvania, Rutgers registered its first triumph over the Nittany Lions in 16 games dating from the teams' first meeting, in 1918. Mike Botti carried 18 times for

COLLEGE FOOTBALL 112 yards and two touchdowns to

lead the Scarlet Knights, who had upset defending Big Ten champion Michigan State in their opener. Misnei 23, Wisconsin 3: In Miami, linebacker Bernard Clark returned a fumble 55 yards for a touchdown and Carlos Huerta kicked three field goals to boost the 3-0 Hurricanes, who scored their 15th straight victory and 35th con-

secutive regular-season contest despite six turnovers. Nebraska 47, Arizona St. 13: In Lincoln, Nebraska, Steve Taylor ran for one touchdown and passed for another and Ken Clark rushed for 122 yards to give Coach Tom Osborne his 150th career victory.

South Carolina 23, Georgia 10: In Columbia, South Carolina, Todd Ellis paced unbeaten South Carolina to its fourth victory by completing 28 of 43 passes for 321 yards, including a 36-yard TD pass to freshman Robert Brooks.

Otrio St. 36, Louisiana St. 33: In Columbus, Ohio, sophomore Greg Frey fired a 20-yard scoring pass to Bobby Olive with 38 seconds remaining to complete a 16-point rally by Ohio State in the final 1:56. Aubura 38, Tennessee 6: In Au-

pleted 14 of 18 passes for 220 yards third to lead Auburn, which converted three third-quarter funables into touchdowns. At 0-4, Tennessee is off to its worst start in 25 years.

Notre Dame 52, Purdue 7: In South Bend, Indiana, quarterback Tony Rice sprinted 38 yards for one TD and passed for two others in the first half to lead Notre Dame. West Virginia 31, Pinsburgh 10:

In Pittsburgh, A.B. Brown, who transferred from Pittsburgh as a sophomore, rushed for 110 yards and one touchdown to power unbeaten West Virginia to its fourth

straight victory. Clemson 30, Georgia Tech 13: In Atlanta, Joe Henderson rushed for 116 yards and a touchdown to lead Clemson, which was flagged for 13

Florida 17, Mississippi St. 0: In Gainesville, Florida, Emmitt Smith ran for 164 yards and two TDs, one on a school record 96-yard dash. helping Florida to its first 4-0 start since 1974.

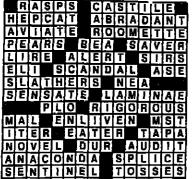
Wyoning 48, Air Force 45: In Colorado Springs, freshman Tim Fleming kicked a 27-yard field goal with five seconds left to lift 4-0 Wyoming The winners got three TD passes from Randy Welniak in a 31-point fourth quarter.

Washington 35, San Jose St. 31: In Seattle, Tony Covington ran two yards for a touchdown with 1:31 remaining to boost 3-0 Washington, which squandered a 28-0 firstburn, Alabama, Reggie Slack com- half lead.

### **ACROSS**

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New York Times, edited by Eugene Males

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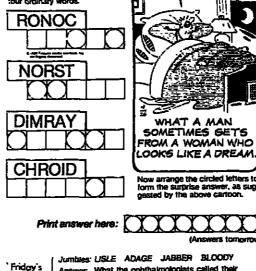
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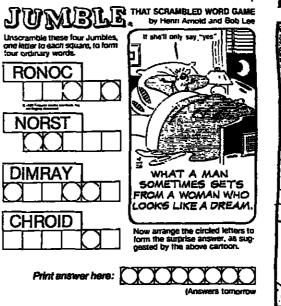


IT'S ONLY

MONDAY







What the ophthalmologists called their annual shindig—THE "EYE BALL"



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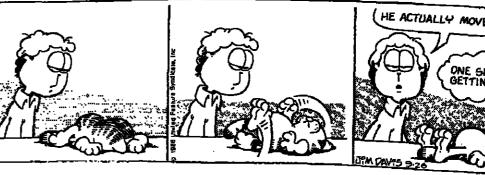
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hall, Britain, outpointed Desmand William Sierra Leone 5-0; Ray Rivera, Puerta Rig

ney, Conado, outpainted Norbert Nierebo, West Germany 3-2; Roy Jones, U.S., knocked out Atlandere Makajamba, Majawi, 1; 44 first;

Burking Foss, stopped John Bosco Wales

pointed Arguel Stayonay, Bulgaria 3-2; Quinn

Paynter, Bermuda, stopped Johnny De Lima, Denmark. 1:31 third: Vincenzo Nordiella, Ita-

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SATURDAY'S RESULTS Ocidend 18 12 489-6 17 1.

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In October

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### **OLYMPIC RESULTS**

**MEDALS** 

Wast German South Korea

DIVING

WOMEN'S SPRINGBOARD

1, Goe Min, China, SB0.2 points. 2, Li China, China, S2433, 3, Kally Avne McCormict, U.S., S31,79, 4, 17fms Lochite, Seviet Union, 556.65, 5, Morine Babkovo, Soviet Union, 586.45, 6, Wendry Luceru, U.S., 488.81, 7, Brite Bokhus, Eost Germany, 07-17-8, Daphne Jonsetions, Netherlands, 465.45,

WOMEN'S SPRINGBOARD

Final Qualifiers

1. Gao Min, China, 539.67 points. 2, 1.1 Qing, 1. Geo Mán, China, SIB-87 points. 2, L.I Qing, China, SID-87, j. Irina Lachico, Soviet Union, 488.43.4 Wendy Lucen, Deriver, 477.99.5, Keirly Anne McCornolck, U.S. 473.72.6 Britis Bedfoux, East Germany, 444.11.7, Dephne Jonus-Inora, Neither Fands, 461.85.8, Martina Bobtove, Soviet Union, 454.42.9, Debbis Fuller, Canada, 453.48.18. Borrbara Bush, Canada, 434.41. Jennifer Donnet, Australia, 432,17. 12, Tracy Linda Cox, Zimbabwe, 430.86.

EQUESTRIAN **EVENTS** 

Sunday's Result

FINAL

1. West Germany (Reiner Klimke, Amkathrin Linsunhof, Monica Theodorescu, Nicole Usboff), 430200 points. 2. Switzerland (Otto Hofer, Christine Stückelberger, Daniel Ram seler, Samuel Schatzmann), 4164,00,3, Conod: Covintia Stroy, Eve Mario Procit, Gilo Smith, Ashley Nicoli), 394-80, 4, Soviet Union, 3926.00, 5, Netherlands, 3923.00, 6, Ne, United States, and Finland, 8, France, 3832.00, 9, Den-

Intermediate Results ceriand, 4047.00 points, 2. Dec 3773.00, 3, West Germany, 2860.00, 4, Canada 261.00. S. Finkand, 2561.00. 6. Natherlands 2600.00. 7. Britain, 2567.00. 8. United States 2579.00. 9. Soviet Union, 2508.00. 10. Sweden 2508.00. 11, France. 1219.00. 12, Japan, 1169.00

CYCLING

FINALS MEN'S SPRINT Gold: Lutz Hesslich, East Germany, def. Geid: Lufz Hessilch, East Germany, der. Nikolai Kovche, Soviet Union (Hessilch del. Kovche, 1138 and 11,22 seconds). Branze: Gary Nelwand, Australia, det. Edward Alexander, Britais (Nelwand def. Alexander, 1877 and 18,18).

4-KM TEAM PURSULI

Gold: Soviet Union (Vicichesiav Ekimov,
Artouros Kaspoulis, Dmilri Neisbine, Gintooutos Umoros), 4:13.31, det, East Germany
(Sleffen Blochwitz, Roland Hennis, Roland
Hennis, Carsten Wolf), 4:14.99. Hennig, Carsten Wolf), 4:1489. Breuze: Australia (Breti Dutton, Wayne McCarney, Stephen McGlede, Dean Woods).

McCarney, Stephen McGlede, Deon Woods), 4:1432, dat. Fronce (Herve Dogorne, Pascal Line, Poscal Potter, 4:22:23, Sentifieds: East Germany, 4:28.65, def. Austrolia, 4:27:57; Savist Union, 4:28.17, def. France, 4:28.49.

89-404 IMDIVIDUAL POINTS RACE
1, Don Frost, Demmark, 32 points, 2, Leo Peeten, Netherlands, 26, 2, Marct Gonsev, Soviet Union, 44, (1) ap down), 4, Robert Barras, Austratio, 26, (1), 5, Joon Esteban Curuchef, Arpentina, 18, (1), 4, Use Mesterschmidt, Mest Germany, 36, (2), 7, Poscal Line, France, 21, (2), 8, Frankie Andrew, U.S., 21, (2), 9, Jose Youstkinstz, Mexica, 21, (2), 10, Mildos Somoyl, Hungary, 13, (2)

Yeuskimatz, Mexico, 21, (2) 10, Aildos Soxto-gyl. Hungary, 12, (2).
WOMEN'S SPRINT Geld: Erita Soloumioe, Seviet Union, def. Christo Lading-Rothenburg, East Germany (Luding def. Soloumioe def. Luding, 12,51). Breeze: Cornie Paraskevin-Young, U.S. def. Isabelle Gautheron, France (Paraskevin-Young def. Gautheron, 14,07 and 12,41).

**FENCING** 

Saturday's Results MEN'S INDIVIDUAL EPEE FINAL

FIMAL

Geld: Arnd Schmitt, West Germany, det.
Philippe Ribood, Franca, 19-4.
Brazze: Andrel Chotration, Soviet Union,
def. Sandra Cuome, Italy, 10-8.
Semiliadas: Riboud def. Cuomo, 10-4;
Schmitt def. Andrei Chouvalov, 10-9.
Quarterfleeds: Riboud def. Vladimir Pazzitchenka, Soviet Union, 10-7; Cuomo def. Torsien,
Kühnemund, Eost Germany, 18-5; Schmitt def.
Jarri Berastrom, Swedem, 19-7; Cuomolov def. nd, East Germany, 18-5; >c strom, Sweden, 18-7; Chou

**GYMNASTICS** 

Senday's Result WOMERS INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION

ruper Emerciaes—1, Daniela Silivas, Roma-nio, 19,927 points, 2, Svetiana Baguinskais, So-viet Union, 19,87, 3, Diana Doudeva, Butsaria, 19,837, 5, Beeks Storczer, Humsarv, 19,875, 4, Phoebe Mills, U.S., 19,462, 7, Elena Chouchoun-zue, Soviet Union, 19,573, 4, Darie Thüremier, East Germany, 19,575 Steer Exercises—1. Daniela Sijivas, Roma

zva. Soviet Union. 17.573. a. Dorre I Hummune, East Germanny. 17.525 Veuth—I., Svetland Boguinsteile, Saviet Union, 17.925 points, 2. Gebriele Peterac, Ro-nania, 17.220. 2. Deniele Silvas, Romania, 17.818. 4. Berfond Silvanova, Butsario, 17.786. 5. Brundy Johnson. U.S., 13.774. 4. Dagmar Karsten, East Germany, 17.756. 7. World Xiaoyan, Chico, 17.78. 2. Elena Chouchous-ten Section (19.78). 2. Elena Chouchous-

Xiooyas, Chine, 19,712.

Uneven Bers--I, Doniele Silves, Romania, 20,000-olaks, 2, Doemar Kerston, East Germany, 19,97.

Lines, 19,97.

Lines, 19,902.

Lines, 19,902.

Soviet Union, 19,902.

Soviet Union, 19,902.

Soviet Union, 19,902.

Soviet Social Socialistics, Soviet Union, 19,902.

Soviet Social Socialistics Soviet Union, 19,902.

Soviet Social Socialistics Soviet Union, 19,902.

Soviet Social Union, 19,899 & Iveia Polakova, Czechaslova-kia, 19,617.7, Aurelia Dabru, Ramaria, 17,524, S.

kie, 19,527.7, Aurelio Dobre, Ramarice, 19,526.3. Phoebe Milis. U.S. 19,757. Behaves Beam—1, Daniela Silivas, Romanio, 19,521 points. 2. Elena Chauchauanve, Soviet Union, 19,623. 3. tie, Gabriele Patarus, Romania, and Phoebe Milis, U.S., 19,527. 5. Svettiana Boosingiana, Soviet Union, 19,767. 6. Diana Daudeve, Bulgaria, 19,757. K. Kely Gordson-Slaves, U.S., 19,449. 8, Ulrike Klotz, East Command. 19,757.

MEN'S INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION Union, 1925 points, 2, Vindiant Arbanov, So-viet Union, 1938a, 3 (Ne.), Lou Yuz, China, and Yokio Ikatani, Japan, 1935a.5, LJ Mina, China, 19,886, 6, Berts Prett, Ikdy, 19,775. 7, Kaivier

Penmet: 1 (He), Lyubomir Gueroskov, Bul-seria: Zsofi Boriol, Hungary, and Omfari Si-lazerchev, Soviet Union, 19.550.4. Koichi Mizu-shland, Japon, 19300. 3. Valeri Lloukins, Soviet Union, 19,875.

Rines: 1, Holger Behrendt, East Germany, 19.950, 2. Dmitri Bilazerchev, Saviet Union. 19.925. 3, Sven Tippelt, East Germany, 19.906. 4 (Ve), Kalafer Hristazev, Bulgaria, and Valeri Yault: 1, Lou Yun, Chino, 19275. 2, Sylvio Kroll.- East Germany, 19262. 2. Park Jong-Hoos, South Korea, 19275. 4. Dian Kaley, Bul-

ny, 17.650. Peruliel Bors: 1, Vladimir Artemov, Soviet

Union, 19,925, 2, Volen Lioukins, Soviet Union, 19,900, 3, Sven Tipoeti, East Germany, 19,750, 4, Koloter Hristozov, Bulgaria, 19,725, 5, Marius Gherman, Romania, 19,760, tel Bar: 1, tie, Vladimir Arter

ROWING

Soviet Union. 5:57.18. S. Australia, 5:59.15. 6.

MEN'S COXLESS FOURS MEM'S COXLESS FOURS

1, East Germany (Reland Schröder, Thomas Greiner, Rolf Brudel, Claf Forster), 6:03.11,

2. United States (Rasul Rodriguez, Thomas Bohrer, David Krmeatich, Richard Kennelly Jr.), 6:055.53. 3. West Germany (Nerbert Kenselly Jr.), 6:055.53. 3. West Germany (Nerbert Kenselly Jr.), 6:052.4. B. Hital, 6:06.74.5, Italy, 6:09.55.

4. Soviet Union, 11:03.77.

MEM'S EIGHTS

1. West Germany, 5:448.6. 2. Soviet Union.

1. Wast Germany, 5:46.05. 2. Soviet Union, 5:48.01. 3. United States, 5:42.6. 4. British, 5:51.59. 5. Austrolia, 5:53.73. 6, Conada, 5:54.26. WOMEN'S SINGLE SCULLS

WOMER'S SINCLE SCULLS

1. Julia Behrandi, Exist Germany, numbes.
47.19 seconds. 2. Anne Morden, U.S., 7:50.28. 3.
Mosdolena Gueorsoleva, Bulgaria, 7:53.85. 4.
tearriet Van Ettekoven, Nathericads, 7:57.29.
5. Marigorn Poessou, Romania, 7:59.44. 6.
inger Port, Bennark, 7:59.77.
WOMEN'S QUADRUPLE SCULLS

1. East Germany (Kerstin Förster, Kristina
Mundit, Beete Schramm, Jana Sorvers),
4:21.06. 2. Soviet Union (Irina Kalimbet, Svetlana Maryl, Innar Frolovo, Antonian Doumtchevo), 6:23.47. 3. Romania (Lanisoura Balan,
Anisoura Milma, Veronica Coseanu, Etteobeta Lipa), 6:23.13. 4. Bulgaria, 6:24.19. 5.
Czechestovatia, 6:41.86. 6. Belstum, 6:43.79.
WOMENTS EIGHTS

1. East Germany, 6:15.17. 2. Romania,
6:77.44. 3. China, 6:21.83, 4. Soviet Union,
6:23.65. 5. Bulgaria, 6:25.02. 6. United States,
6:24.66.

FİMALS

MEATS SINGLE SCUTLS

1. Thomas Lange, East Germany, 6:49.8.2.
Petermichael Kolbe, West Germany, 6:54.7.
2. Eric Verdonik, New Zackand, 6:58.6.4. 4. Homish AcGlashan, Australia, 7:01.43.5. Kajeton Bronlewski, Poland, 7:03.67. & Andrew duth. U.S., 7:11.45.

Succept, U.S., 7:11.45.

MEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS

1. Renold Florifa and Nicolaas Rienks,
Netherlands, 6:21.13, 2. Beat Schwerzmann
and Ull Bodemarans. Switzerland, 6:22.97, 1.
Alexandre Martcheeke and Vassily lokaucha. Soviet Union, 6:22.87, 4, Christian Hoen-die and Rati Thienel, West Germany, 6:24.97. 5. Uwe Mand and Uwe Heppner, East Germany, 6:26.20. 6. Per Rosmussen and Bjarne El-

MEN'S COXLESS PAIRS T. Andrew Holmes and Steven Redgrave, Britolin, 6:34.54. 2. Dragos Neagu and Danut Dabre, Romania, 6:34.56. 3, Bojan Presern and Lawallian and Wim Van Betleghern, Selgium, 6:45.0. S. Carl Ertel and Uwe Gasch, East Germany, 6:48.86. 6. Igor Zuberento and Yu-leri Vyrvitch, Saviet Union, 6:51.11. MEN'S COXED FOURS

1, East Germany (Frank Klawann, Bernd Elchwurzel, Bernd Niesecke, Karsten Schmei-Elchwurzel, Bernd Nilesecke, Korsten Schmei-ine, Hendrik Reihert, 6:10,74,2. Romonic (Di-mitrie Pepescu, Ioan Snes, Volentin Robu, Vo-sile Tomologo, Lodisiou Lowreskit, 6:13,81,3. New Zeologo (George Kerys, Ion Whight, Gres-ory Johnston, Christopher White, Andrew Bird), 6:15,78,4, British, 6:18,88,5, United Stotes, 6:18,87,6, Yugoslavia, 6:22,8, WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS

WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS

L Birght Peter and Mortine Schröter, East
Germany, 7:00.48. 2. Effisibelia Lipa and Verasica Cepsene, Reinselle, 7:04.38. 3, Violeta
Ninova and Stefica Medica. Bulgerite, 7:66.81.

4, Marina Joukove and Marie Omelianovitch.
Soviet Union, 7:12.67. 5. Gao Mel and Cae
Marnying, Critino, 7:12.69. 4. Monitora Heyelka
and Cothy Tippert, U.S. 7:21.28.

WAMEN'S COXYLESS PALPS WOMEN'S COXLESS PAIRS

WOMEN'S COXLESS PAIRS

1, Redice Arbe and Orga Hemeshi. Remo-nia, 7:28,13, 2, Redice Stayanova and Laika Berberova, Bulgaria, 7:31,95, 3, Nicola Payne and Lyniary Honnen, New Zacitand, 7:35,85, 4, Karstin Spittler and Karrin Schröder, East Germany, 7:40,07,5, Sormite Stone and Mari-na Smarodina, Saviel Union, 7:55,19,6, Barbo-ra Kirch and Mara Kegal, U.S., 7:56,27.

ru Kirch and Mara Kegal, U.S., 7:56.27.
WOMEN'S COXED FOURS

1, East Germany (Mortina Waither, Gerlinde Doberschuetz, Careta Harnis, Birte Slech, Sylvie Rose), 6:56.00. 2, China (Zhang Xianghue, Hu Yedane, Yang Xiao, Zhou Shouying, Li Renghuet), 6:38.73. 3, Romania (Martiona Trasco, Vermion Necola, Herta Anitas, Doino Lillian Baton, Ecoterina Concia), 7:01.13. 4, Bulgaria, 7:02.27. 5. United States, 7:07.12. 4, Britain, 7:10.80.

**SWIMMING** 

Sunday's Result FINALS

MEN'S 190-METER FREESTYLE MENT 1984-METTER FREESTYLE
1. Vlodimir Schiltov, Soviet Union, 15:00.47, 3,
2. Steton Pfeffier, West Germany, 15:02.87, 3,
Uwe Dossler, East Germany, 15:06.12, 4, Mott
Celfinstd, U.S., 15:04.26, 5, Mortiss: Padhos-cleiny, Poland, 15:14.76, 6, Roiner Henkot,
West Germany, 15:18.19, 7, Kavin Boyd, 8rif-clein, 15:21.14, 8, Darjan Petric, Yuseslavid,
15:22.12,
4489985 See at amply(10)(4), MEDI EV

MEN'S 286-M INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY L. Tomes Denryl, Hunsery, 2:08.77 (World record; old record 2:00.56 by Tamas Denryl, Homoory, Stresbourg, 1987). 2. Patrick Kühl, East Germany, 2:01.61. 3. Voolan larachichtik, Soviet Union, 2:02.92. 4. Milchaft Zoublaw, Soviet Union, 2:02.92. 5. Peter Bermel, West Germany, 2:03.81. 6. Robert Brucz, Asstrolia, 2:04.82. 8. Gary Anderson, Conda, 2:04.82. 8. Gary Anderson, Conda, 2:04.83. L Tomas Darriyl, Hungary, 2:08.17 (World

MEN'S GO-METER MEDLEY RELAY 1, United States (David Berkett, Richard chreeder, Matt Bland, Chris Jacobs), 3:3493 (World record; old record 3:38.28 by U.S., Totwo in recurs on record 3.10.0.0 or 3.2.10.
two, 1983. 2, Canada (Mark Tewisbury, Victor Davis, Themas Panting, Donald Alexander Gass), 2.32.2. 3, Soviet Union (Isor
Pollansid, Dmitri Volkov, Vadim lerochichots, Gennadi Prigoda), 3.29.5.4. Wast Garchook, German Prigodol, 3:37.95.4 West Gar-mony, 3:429. 5, Japon, 3:4434. 6, Australia, 2:45.85. 7, Neiberlands, 3:46.55. Britato, dis-qualified.

WORKER'S SHARTER PREESTYLE

1. Kristin Oita, East Germany, 25.01 seconds
(Otympic record; old record 25.67, by Yong
Wenyl, China, Secol, 1988). 2, Yong Wenyl. wanvi, Crana, sacol, 1983. 2, Yord wanvi. Chine, 254. 2, Korfin Melissoer, East Germony, 257. 1, JRI Sterket, U.S., 257. 5, Leigh Fether, U.S., 257. 6, Tomoro Virgi Costoche, Romania, 258. 7, Cotherine Privalinski, France, 25.90. 8, Koren Von Wirdum, Austra-

10. 26.01. WOMER'S 280-METER BUTTERFLY 1, Kothleen Hard, East Germany, 2:09.51. 2, Sirfe Welgame, East Germany, 2:09.51. 3, Mary T., Macoher, U.S., 2:10.86. 4, Siela Marton Pure. Romanies, 2:112.8. 5, Trine Radian, U.S. 2-11.94. 4 (University Activities), 10:009, 2:114.27. Van Bentum, A(128.5, 1786) India (120.0, U.S. Woop Xilothons, Chine, 2:1234, 8, Cornella Van Bentum, Natherlands, 2:12.17.

WOMEN'S 20-MITTER BACKSTROKE

1. Kriszino Eserszeji. Humary, 2:09,29
(Otympic record; old record 2:18.46, by Cornelle Sirch. East Germany, Seout, 1980). 2. Kothria Zimmermann, East Germany, 2:18.61. 2. Carache Sirch. East Germany, 2:18.63. 2. Carache Sirch. East Germany, 2:18.64. 8. Beth Berr, U.S., 2:12.39. 5. Nicole Hayes, U.S., 2:1502, 7, Joi

MEN'S 260-M Individual Media:

MEN'S 286-M Individual Medicy
Hearl T - 1. Vaushan Andren Smith, Zimbabws. 2 minutes, 1837 seconds. 2. Mohoramed
Binobid, Unified Arab Emirates, 2:29.08.3, Mohamed Abdulla, United Arab Emirates,
2:3144.4 Remi Kontert. Labonom. 2:34.53.
Heaf 2 - 1. Suitan Alokalbi, Kuwait, 2 minutes,
1.5.61 seconds. 2. Horst Niehous, Costo Rico,
2:16.14. 3. Kroig Singteton, Virgin Islands,
2:16.93. 4. Grobam Lewis Thompson, Zimbobws. 2:17.04. 5. Taol Hishryen, Tolwan,
2:17.95.4. Chiang Chi-II, Talwan, 2:18.74. 8. Bruno
Adoubmedou Diop, Senegol, 2:20.74. 8. Bruno Ansuhamedou Dios, Senagol, 2:10,74, 8, Bruno Ndiove, Senagol, 2:29,18, Heat 3 — 1. Lee Joe-son, South Koran, 2 minutes, 11,38 seconds, 2, Richard sam Berte, Indonesia, 2:13,90, 3, Ho-kon Eskiosku, Turkey, 2:14,72, 4, Desmand Koh, Singapore, 2:14,77, 5, Eric Greenwood, Crafte Rhr., 2:13,44, Lecotine Schoolsky

Casta Rica. 2:15.46. 6. Jonestron Solovich. Guorn. 2:14.70. 7. Arthur Li. Hong Kong, 2:17.10. Heef 4— 1. Julio Lopez, Brazil, 2 min-ures. 09.22 seconds, 2. Diogo Modelira, Portu-sol, 2:10.21. 3. Rema Concepcion, Philippines. 2:10.27. 4. Sidney Aspetboom, Philippines, 2:10.27. 4. Sidney Aspetboom, Belglum, 2:11.55. 5. David Lim, Singapore, 2:11.57. 6. Wirmand Sugrid, Indonesia, 2:13.93. 7. Norman Yip, Hong Kong, 2:14.5. Heat 5 — 1. Takahiro Fullmein, Josen, 2 minutes, 67.22 seconds, 2, Scheshi Takado, Jopen, 2:98.11. 3. Industrial Concern Medical 2:10.14. Jovier Coreasu. Mexico. 2:07.32. 4, Rodrigo Gensulez. Mexico. 2:07.52. 5. Edward Edvards-son. Icoland. 2: 10.18. 6. Renote Remoths, Bro-zil, 2:10.32. 7, tie, Xie Jun, China. 2:10.52, squal. Senday's Results

FINALS

FINALS

FINALS

ABIN'S COXED PAIRS

1. Ittaly (Carmine Abbognele, Giussepe Abbog

Woodhouse, Austrolia, 2:05.87, 4. Dorren Word, Conada, 2:07.84, 7, Sergio Lopez, Spain, 2:13.4

MINTS 400-METER MEDLEY RELAY Heat 1 — 1. South Korea, 3 minutes, 56,9 seconds, 2. Virgin Islands, 4:15,02, 3, Unite Arab Eminutes, 4:28,55 Heat 2 — 1, Canado,; minutes, 44,56 seconds, 2, Nether lands, 3:15,46 minures, 44.56 seconds, 2, Nemer lands, 3:45.65, 3, Australia . 3:47.86. 4, Czechosiwckia, 2:49.96. 5, Humpary, 3:52.24. 6, China, 3:54.18. 7, Graeca, 4:67.71. Heaft 2.—1, Britisin, 3 minures, 44.44 seconds, 2, Saviet Union, 3:45.29. 3, Switzerland . 3:48.97. 4, New Zeedend, 3:48.93. 5, Haby, 3:52.96. 6, Brazil, 3:53.21. 7, Mexico, 2:54.71. Heaft 4.—1, United Steles, 3 minures, 4.00 seconds, 2, West Germany, 3:44.72. 3, Jopan, 3:46.86. 4, Franca, 3:46.45. Spain, 3:49.47. 6, Denmark, 3:51.97. 7, Singapore, 3:52.86. 8, Hone Kong, 4:05.28

WOALEN'S SHAETER FREESTYLE
Heaf 1 — 1. Carolina Araula, Mazambiaue,
29.44 seconds (Olympic record), eld record), 2,
Noncy Kholot, Lebanon, 20.71. Heat 2 — 1,
Carolina Mourt, Costo Rica, 27.96 seconds
(Olympic record; eld record 29.54, by Carolina Araula, Mazambiaue, Saoal, 1983), 2, Bryndis Ollafisdattir, Icaland, 23.8. 2, Chro Munch,
Fill Islands, 28.54. 4, Cotherine Helen Fogarty,
Zimbobwe, 28.54. 5, Lum Sobrina, Talwan,
28.22. 4, Veranica Custambias, Guom, 29.94.7,
Angels Birch, Fill Islands, 29.11. 8, Kothen,
Angels, Boul, 1983, 2, Han Youne, South
Korea, 28.02, 3, Cee Koy Hung, Hong Kang,
28.15. 4, Park Joo-II, South Korea, 29.28, 5, Ana
losselina Fortin, Honduras, 28.46, 6, Wang Chi,
Talwan, 23.73, 7, Wing Sta Tisans, Hong Kong,
29.14. 8, Ana Martins, Angela, 29.74. WOMEN'S SHAETER FREESTYLE

WOMEN'S 200-METER BUTTERFLY woman's zos-Mertex BUTTEXH-LY Heaf I — I. Blanco J. Morales-Massella, Guotemolo, 2 minutes, 19.28 seconds. 2. Mar-lene Brutan. Mackco. 2:19.58. 3, Isobelle Ar-noutd, Belatum, 2:20.74. 4, Chang Hol-chlen, Talwan, 2:25.50. 5, Ooris Nguven kleu. Vietram, 2:31,07. Heat 2 — 1. Kathleen Nord, Eas many, 2 minutes, 11.21 second ahashi. Japan. 2:12.68. 3, Au Takohashi, Josen, 2:72,8, 3, Mojac Cafer, Canada, 2:13,21, 4, Metha Jiscobsen, Denmark, 2:15,78, 5, Sondra Neves, Portugal, 2:18,29, 6, Ma Wanton, China, 2:19,56, Neat 2 — 1, Birte Weigone, East Germany, 2 minutes, 11,97 se-onds, 2, Trina Radike, U.S., 2:12,93, 3, Wong onos, 2, 1794 recess, 0.3., 2:1233, 3, weng Xuonong, China, 2:13.54, 1 no Beyermonn, West Germany, 2:13.56.5, Helen Bewiey, Brit-nin, 2:17.10, 6. Neviano Miteva, Bolgoria, 2:18.44.7, Kim Soo-lin, South Koreo, 2:1990, 8. Coire Supiet, France, 2:21.65. Next 4 — 1. Mary T. Meogher, U.S. 2 minutes, 12:25 sec-costs, 2, Cornello Von Rechter, Methaniants. 2 Corrent Van Berkent, reenermass. 2:12.41. 3. Stele Marien Pure, Romania. 2:12.51.4. Gabi Reha. West Germany.2:13.09.5. Sverigna Koerchikova, Saviet Union, 2:15.26.4. Takaya Kitana, Jacon, 2:15.41.7. Lynne Wit-sen, Britain, 2:17.28.8, Donna Procter, Austra-

Ho. 2:16.17. Heaf 1 — 1. Ana Joselina Fortin, Honduras, 2 minutes, 32.13 seconds, 2. Tricia Duncan, Vir-sin Islands, 2:33.7, 3. Shoron Pickerina, Pili Islands, 2:34.9, Heaf 2 — 1, Lin Li, China, 2 iscond: 2:34.74. Heart 2 — 1, Lin Li, Chind, 2 misnass. 14.11 seconds. 2, Alleen Convery, Ire-land, 2:19.91. 3, Rifaleon Garay, Puerto Rico, 2:32.73. 4 Mong Jithes, South Korne, 2:24.83. 3, Eva Gystline, Switzerland, 2:24.61. Wong Chi. Talwan, 2:34.40. Heat 3 — 1, Kathirin Zimmer-Eva GYBURG, SWIZERTING, 2:246.1.4, Wong Chi, Talwan, 2:34.60. Heat 3 — 1, Kathir in Zimmer-menn, East Germany, 2 minutes, 12.81 sec-onds, 2 Aneta Potroscolu, Romanio, 2:1725.3, Johanna Larsson, Sweden, 2:18.01.4, Lori Me-llen, Canada, 2:28.45. 5, Sylvia Hume, New Zeoland, 2:21.55. 4, Christine Magnier, Franca, 2:24.15.7, Kotio Zillion, West Germany, 2:24.25, Heat 4 — 1, Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary, 2 minutes, 11.01 seconds, 2, Berh Barr, U.S., 2:13.51. 3, Jotanda Da Rover, Netherlands, 2:16.58. 4 Svenija Schilicht, West Germany, 2:16.58. 4 Svenija Schilicht, West Germany, 2:16.58. 5, Katherine Read, Britein, 2:17.22. 6, Laresta Vigarani, Italy, 2:17.35, 7, Helen Sid-Larenza Vigoroni, Italy, 2: 17.15. 7, Helen Sig Lerenza Vigaroni, Italy, 2:17.35, 7, Helen Sigter, Britain, 2:21.66. 8, Boiln. Woma, Chino, 2:21.76. Heart 5 — 1, Cornello Strch, East Germany, 2 mioutes, 10.46 seconds (Olympic record; eld record 2:11.61, by Kriszlina Eperagol, Hungary, Seoul, 1983). 2, Andrea Hayes, U.S., 2:14.77. 3, Nicole Livingstons, Austrolia, 2:16.94. 5, Servan Museon, New Zeologd, 2:74.6, 6, Servan Museon, 2:74.6, 6, Servan Museon, 2:74.6, Servan M Sharon Musson, New Zeoland, 2:17.47. & Sc-take Morishita, Japon, 2:18.74. 7, Michelle Smith, Ireland. 2:19.50. & Tomoko Onogi, Ja-

FINALS

MEN'S S-METER FREESTYLE

1, Anti Bland, U.S., 22,14 (World record; old record 22,23, Thomas Jager, U.S., Orlande, 1981), 2 Thomas Jager, U.S., Orlande, 1981), 2 Thomas Joser, U.S., 22,34, 3, Germani Prisode, Soviet Union, 22,71, 4, Dono Hoisell, Switzerland, 22,82, 5, Stafon Voiery, Switzerland, 22,84, 4, Vladimir Thashenka, Soviet Union, 22,98, 7, Frunk Henhar, West Germany, 23,03, 8, Andrew Balldon, Australia, 23,15.

22.03, 8, Andrew Balldon, Australia, 23.15.

AMEN'S 169-METER BACKSTROKE

1, Colchi Suzski, Jopen, 55.05. 2, David Berkott, U.S., 55.16. 2, igar Polienski, Soviet Union, 55.37. 5, Mark Tewksbury, Canada, 56.09. 6, Frank Baltruch, East Germany, 56.10. 7, Frank Hoffmeister, West Germany, 56.19. 8, Sean Muratty, Canada, 56.17. 8, Sean Muratty, Canada, 56.17.

MEN'S 201-METER BUTTERFLY MENTS 28-METER BUTTERFLY

1, Michael Gross, West Germony, 1:56.94
(Ohymbic record: old record: 1:57.04, Jonathon Siebes, Australia, Los Angeles, 1964), 2,
Benny Nielsen, Denmark, 1:59.24, 2, Anthony
Asses, New Zeoland, 1:59.25, 4, Thomas Porting, Conado, 1:58.91, 5, Melvin Stewart, U.S.,
1:59.71, 6, David Wilson, Australia, 1:59.30, 7,

In Kally, Conado, 1:58.91, 8, Melvin Stewart, U.S.,
1:59.91, 6, David Wilson, Australia, 1:59.30, 7, Jon Kally, Canada, 1:59.4L 2, Anthony Nesty, Suriname, 2:80.80.

cola, Romania, 2:16.70.7, Lin LL, China, 2:17,42 epeth, U.S., 2:17.99.

WOMER'S 80-METTER FREESTYLE

1, Jonel Evons, U.S., 8:20.20 (Olympic recerd; old record 8:24.95, Tiffony Cohen, U.S.,
Los Angeles, 1960, 2, Astrid Strouss, East
Germany, 8:22.87, 3, Julie McDonold, Austro-Ba, 8:2293, 4. Anka Mähriss, Bost Germany, 8:23,09. 5, Tami Bruce, U.S., 8:30,56, 6, Jonette Etford, Australia, 8:30,94,7, Isabelle Arnovic, Belgiom, 8:37,0, 8, Antioneta Strumentieva, Bullearic, \$:41.05. WOMEN'S 400-M FREESTYLE RELAY

1. East Germany (Kristin Offo, Silve Horner, Birth Weisans, Katrin Meisaner), 4:10.74 (Ohrnevic record) eld record 4:16.67, East Germany, Mescow, 1980). 2. United States (Betti Barr, Trucky McFarlane, Janel Stotis (Beth Borr, Trocky McFortone, Jonel Jorgenson, Morry Woyle), 4:0793, 3, Connote (Lori Mellen, Allison Hisson, Jone Kerr, Ar-druo Nuperil), 4:10.49, 4, Australia, 4:11.57, 5, Nathericonsis, 4:12.19, 4, Bulsorio, 4:12.38, 7, West Germony, 4:12.89, 8, Holy, 4:12.85.

BASEBALL DEMONSTRATION SPORT

BASKETBALL

Sunday's Result

Yuguslavia 69, Czechoslovaki United States 74, China 77 Bulgaria 98, South Karsa 87

CHINA (77): Han Gineling 0-1 0-06, Line Guang 0-20-00, LI Xionetin 51 60 s. Zhoo Wel 60 o 0 s. Zhoo Toohus 00 60 s. Zhoo Shapins 60 60 s. Zhoo Toohus 00 60 s. Zhoo Shapins 60 60 s. Peng Ping 7-8 00 14. Zheng Hotuka 15-20 2-332, Cong Xuedi 4-102-214, Xue Cutlan 1-53-45. Liu Qing 4 80-1 & Xu Chunmel 3-70-04 Totats 34-657-1077. UNITED STATES (N):

Tereso Edwards 3-70-0 & Mar 0-90, Cyathia Brown 3-49-0 & An resa Weatherspoon 0-1 0-1 0, Brid ion 3-60-6. Victoria Bullett 1-20-03 Andrea Lleyd 5-72-212. Keiting McClain 11-13 5-627, Jennifer Gillom 1-21-23, Cynthio Cooper 6-10 2-2 14, Suzonne McContrell 6-11 4-4 18, To-tals 39-70 14-17 94.

Three-point field goods—China 4-7 (Cong 4-9): United Shores 2-3 (McCornell 2-3), Foeled soft—None, Refounds—China 25 (Zhene 3), United States 37 (McClain 13), Assists—China 14 (Cong 5), United States 18 (Edwards 5 Tetal tests—China 14, United States 14, A-

Canada 99, China 96
United States 182, Esypt 25
Spain 118, Brazil 110
Australia 95, Sauth Korea 75
Soviet Union 87, Central African 27
Putetra Richa 24, Vaneshwin 27

Aloxeidin Abdoun 1-2 0-0 2. Hony Mouso 1-4 0-0 2. Ashro! Sekky 0-2 0-0 0. Monamed ismail 2-5 0-0 & Alain Affallah 2-4 0-0 5. Amr Abduel hir 0-20-00, Ashrof Elkordy 1-42-44, Emode kin Elsayed 6-5 6-6 0, Hestrom Khalii Mahamed Eishakeri 1-4 3-4 S. Eisa homad 2-5 2-4 & Ahmed Solk UNITED STATES (1821:

Milchell Richmond 4-10 44 14, Chories E. Smith 3-8 0-97, Vernell Coles 2-5 1-2 5. Herrey Howkins 0-0 0-0 2. Jeffrey Groyer 4-6 0-9 7, Chories D. Smith 5-73-4 13, Willie Anderson 0-0 9-0 0. Statory Augmon 0-0 0-0 0. Deniel Malerie 8-8 2-5 18, Denny Momming 8-1-2 0-1 0. Hermon Reid 0-0 0-0 0. Devid Robinson 7-10 4-4 13, Table 6-4 1-4 1-5 1-5

Three-point field goals—Egypt (Simmil 24, Alfolioh 1-3), United Stotes (Smith 1-3, Grayer 1-2). Foeled ext—Mannino. Total fouls— Egypt 21, United Stotes 18, Rebeauds—Egypt 14 (Khaifi 4), United Stotes 28 (Manning 11). Asticks—Egypt 8 (Eshokeri, Mehamed, Khaill 2), United Stotes 23 (Richmond B). A—4,008.

Sendery's Results EXTRA LIGHTWEIGHT (132 pounds/40kg) FINAL Gold Medal---Kim Joe-Yup, South Korea, del. Kavin Asono, U.S., sixido.

del. Kavin Asono, U.S., sixido.

Broace Medel—Patrick Roux, Prence, and
Sheu Tsoy-Chren, Talwari.
Semiffinats—(Pool A) Kim Joe def. Roux,
koko. (Pool B) Asono, def. Shinii Hosokowo.

SHOOTING

MEN'S AIR PISTOL 1, Taniou Kiriakay, Bulgaria, 687,9 points, 2 6, tantou krinsky, sugarat, ed./ poems, 2. Erich Bullung, U.S., 667.9, 3, Xu Hoffeng, Chi-no, 684.5, 4, Soria Bobil, Romania, 663.2, 5, Igor Bossinski, Soviet Union, 662.2, 6, Miroslov Ru-zicko, Czechaslovskia, 681.4, 7, Jerry Piefrzek, Poland, 678.2, 8, Boris Kokorev, Soviet Union,

Quelifying: 1, Bullung, 590 points (Ties world record: record 590 V. Torfa, Soviet Union. Caracas, 1923). 2, Babil, SiB. 3, Kirlokov, SSL 4, Halteng, 594. 5, Bassinski, SSL 4, Ruzicka, 582. 7, Pietrzak, 582. 8, Kokorev, 581.

SKEET

1, Axel Wegner, East Germany, 222 points, 2.
Alfonso De Iruantzopa, Chile, 221, 3, Jorge
Guardiola, Spain, 220, 4, Daniel Carilisie, U.S.,
224, 5, Zhang Welpana, Chino, 219, 6, Jürgen
Raobe, East Germany, 219,
Qualifying: 1, Wegner, 198 points. (Ties
olympic record; record 198, F. Petrov, Soviet
Unico, Akerica City, 1639, 2, De Lucystinger Union, Mexico City, 1968), 2. De truarriza 198. 2. Cortisie, 197. 4. Welgang, 196. 5, Ross East Germany, 196. 4, Guardiaia, 196.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Sonday's Results

96 KILOGRAMS (196 Pounds) FINAL
Tetal—I, Anctoli Khrapatyi, Soviet Union 412.5 kilograms (907¼ pounds) (Olympic re-cord; old record 372.5 kg by Nicu Vlod, Romocord; eld record 272.5 kg by Nicu Viod, Rome-nia, Les Angeles, 1984). 2, Nall Mouthcom-dicrov, Soviet Union, 2020 (body weight 97.40 kg). 3. Slawemir Zowade, Poland, 400.0 (body weight 97.50). 4. Andress Pictorowick, Poland, 345.0. 5. Attila Buda, Hungary, 360.0. 4, David Mercar, Sribsin, 357.5. 7, Roland Felchofter, West Germany, 350.0 (body weight 99.0). 4, Keith Bosell, Britisin, 350.0 (body weight 99.20). 4, Santick—I., Anatoli Khrapathyl, Saviet Union, 197.5 kilogorams (413th, pounds) (Olymotic re-187.5 kilograms (41314 pounds) (Clympic re-cord; old record 172.5 kg by Nica Vlad, Romo

cord; eld record 172.5 kg by Nicu Viad, Romenia. Los Angeles, 1984). 2, Skwewni; Zawada, Peland, 1808. 3, Nail Mouthamediarry, Soviet Union, 177.5. 4, Affilia Buda, Humeary, 175.0, 5, Andrazi Potrovaki, Polopid, 185.0. 2 Zohan Bokassi, Humeary, 1808.0, 7, Kařili Boxali, Britala, 187.5 (body weight 89.25). 8, Dovid Mercar, Britala, 197.5 (body weight 89.26). Clean sed Jerke—1, Angeloi Khrapadyi, Soviet Union, 225.0 kilograms (4% pounds) (Olympidr record; eld record 220.0 kg by Nicu Viad, Romonia, Los Angeles, 1984.2. Nail Mouthamediarw, Soviet Union, 222.5. 3, Slowemit Zawada, Poland, 220.0, 4, Roland Feldhoffer, West Germany, 20.0 (body weight 89.26). 5 West Germany, 200.0 (body weight 89.20). 5 was Germany, 2010 (posy weight 97.20). 5 Andrze) Piotrowski. Pokend. 2010. (body weight 89.5). 6. David Mercer, Britain, 200.0 (body weight 89.90). 7. Oluspia Awasina, Nige-ria, 192.5 (body weight 89.10). 8. Keith Baseli, Britain, 192.5 (body weight 89.25).

Saturday's Results

IZS KILOGRAMS (1815 Pounds) FINAL Tokal—), Israil Arsamakov, Soviet Union 377.5 kilograms (\$22 pounds).2, istvan Messzi, Hungary, 370,0, 3, Lee Hyung-Kun, South Ko rungery, Jou. S. Lee Pyting-Rott, South Ro-rea, 267.5. 4, David Mergest, Briton, 255.5. Krzysztof Siemion, Potanto, 257.5. 4, Ryoji Isooko, Japan, 250.1, Faasto Teal, Italy, 340. 5, All Erostu, Turkey, 230.0. Seatch—I, ichvan Messzi, Hungary, 170.0 kg Safetch—I, (churn Messzi, Hungary, 1780 kg (174%, apunde). 2. Harall Arsamakov, Soviet Union, 167.5. 2. David Morgan, Britain, 165.6. 4. Krzysziof Siemiou, Potend, 162.5 (budy weight 81.50 kg.). 5. Lausia Barsi, Hungary, 162.5 (bidy weight 81.60 k. Lee Hvung-Kun, Sauth Korea, 160.6. 7. Fausta Tosi, Huly, 155.0 (body weight 80.50). 3. Ryolj lanoka, Josen, 155.0 (bady weight 81.10).

Clean and Jark-1, Israil Arsantakov, Sov Clean and Jerk—I, Israil Artamation, Sovi-et Union, 210.0 kg (462% pounds), 2. Lae Hyunp-Kun, South Korea, 207.5.2, David Mor-gon, Britoin, 290.0 (body weight (92.5 kg), 4, Istvan Alessal, Hungary, 290.0 (body weight 18.15) 3. Rivell Issouka, Jessen, 195.0 (body weight \$1.10), 4, Krzyszkof Siemion, Paland, 195.0 (body weight \$1.50), 7, Fausto Tool, Holly, 185.0 (body weight \$0.50), 8, All Eropks, Tur-key, 185.0 (body weight \$2.15).

**BOXING** 



Thirs Resea

Light FLYWEIGHT (185 peands/67.4 kg)
Locroide Serontes. Philippines, outpointed
Somuel Stewart, Liberia 5-0; Emil Tcheprensid, Bulgaria, outpointed Mark Kenaedy,
Jamaica 5-6; Ivalio Hrissov, Bulgaria, sutpointed Heary Martinez, El Salvador 5-0; Michael Corbolol, U.S., staceod Hien Done Hieu,
Vietnam, 1:54 first; Martinub Mi-Jirlin, Maracco, outpointed Thomas Chiesman, Zembia 5-0; Wayne McCluques in many section Mourtee Moing, select, Theficad, exhapilited Mourtee Moing, Kanya 5-8; Alexandre Mathimoutev, Soviet Union, outpointed Jesus Beltre Herrera, Do-

minicon Republic 4-1; Robert Isoszepi, Humsrv. stasped Sadoon Aboub, Iras, 2:29 first. PLywisiGHT (1)2 Pounds) Maria Gaszalez, Mexico, outpointed Manol Ingale, India 41; Alfred Amon Koley, Ghapointed Janes Veradi, Hungary 5-8; & Abed, Algeria, outpointed Emmand buse, Uganda 3-2; Metuka Deteca, De Republic, outpointed Philippe Desavova France 5-0: Timofel Skrigbin, Soviet Union

ted Andy Agesto, Puerto Rico 5-8; Kim

def. Gamieldin Elkoumy, Egypt, walk over. LIGHTWEIGHT (132 Pounds) Morocco, outsointed Hector Arraya, Puerte Rico 3-2; Romollis Ellis, U.S., slopped Kossim Traore, Mail 1; 44 second; Mohamed Hepozy, Enypt, outpointed Azadine Sait, Alperia 5-0; George Cranne, Sweden, knocked out Michael Carruite, Ireland, 2:59 first; Andreas Zuslow, East Germany, outpointed Konsteinte Taxiou. Soviet Union 3-2; Charles Konsignitine Tszlou.

Kwone-Sun, South Korea, autrointed Arthur Johnson, U.S., S-8: Serofilm Todorov, Bulgaria

sover Union 3-2; Charles Kohe, British pointed Phot Hongren, Thalland 4-1.
LIGHT WELTERWEIGHT (CDP Pee, Grahame Cheney, Australia, sutpoints situ Quarteia Quartey, Ghane 5-9; House Rodriguez, Mexico, knocked out Duke ( vodza, Zimbobwe, 0:57 first; Joa Altan Sockomdar, Mangolla, sutpointed David mitt. Kanus Cri.; and Murbane Sundan HOCKEY mou Kenya S-0; Lars Myrberg, Sweden, out-United States 2. Britain 2 West Germany 2. Conada Natherlands 1. Argentina (

Socnoridar, Mongolla, sufpsished Devia Komali, Kenya Sci. Larz Myrbera, Sweden, oulpointed Howard Grant, Canada 4-1: Antony
Mwamba, Zambla, knackad auf Lytan Levision Mahande, Malowi, 2:35 second: Visichestov Janovski, Soviet Union, autopinted
Ludovic Prota, France 5-0; Todd Fester, U.S.,
knackad auf Chun Jin-Chui, South Korea, 2:25
second; Relear Gles, West Germany, outpointed Adrian Carew, Guyana 3-2.

MIDDLEWEIGHT (165 Pesads)
Chris Sande, Kenva, autopinted Poul Kometa, Cameruon 5-0; Zolitan Fuzety, Humpary,
outopinted Eas Hukktanen. Finland 5-0; Hussain Shah Sved, Pakiston, outpointed Musungey Kabonga, Zaire 5-0; Henry Maske, East
Germany, ed. Seide Molela, Lesothe, walk
sver; Franco Wanyama, Uganda, autpointed
Kleron Jeva, Ireland 3-2; Swen Ottice, West
Germany, autpointed Rousian Taramav, Soviet Union 5-0; Eperton Marcus, Canada,
knacked out Darks Duktic, Yupostovia, 8:22
second; Michele Mastradonata, Irialy, outpointed Latif Aved, Sweden 5-0,

LUGHT HEAVYWEIGHT (178 Pounds)
Damir Skara, Yuposlavia, autpointed Osmond Imadiyi, Nigeria 5-0; Loids Eres, Hungary, outpointed Neison Adoms, Puerto Rico
4-1; Ahmed Einogar, Favya, autopiated Chris.

4-1: Ahmed Einogar, Favya, curlosisted Chris. HANDBALL

4-1: Ahmed Einoper, Egypt, outp topher Collins, Grenada 5-0; Andrew Ma-nard, U.S., stopped Mikaele Masae, America Samoa, 2:34 second: Joseph Alch 5-0; Andrea Megi, Italy, outpointed Brent Ko-solofaki, Conode 4-1; Laise Eres, Hungery, outpointed Nalson Adams, Puerto Rico 4-1; Henryk Petrich, Poland, outpointed Niels Modeen, Denmark 5-0; Nourmagamed Chan-avezow, Soviet Union, outpointed Murkus Both, West Germany 5-8,

Saturday's Results

Second Round

Second Round

WELTERWEIGHT (148 pounds/67 )

Calcula. Zambio, stopped Viol. Dimus Chisala, Zambio, stopped Vladimi rechtchenko, Soviet Union, 8:41 third; Fron Mohineo, Centrol African Republic, 2:31 sec Mehlaga, Central African Republic, 2:31 sec-end: Adwole Adepbus, Niseria, knocked out Darve Joseth, Antisua, B:67 first; Javier Marinez, Spain, outpointed Lucos Januaria, Mazambigue 5-9; Kenneth Gould, U.S., out-pointed Alfred odde Ankomoh, Ghona 5-0; Jan Dydok, Poland, outpointed Jose Goreta, Venezuela 4-1; Joni Nyman, Finland, out-pointed Soren Antman, Sweden 5-0; Hum-berta Arnata, Costa Picz, stopand Assemus berto Arando, Casto Rico, stopped Asomuc Noea, Western Samoa, 2:24 second,
Abdouterien Hamidou, Topa, del. Francisc
Vastos, Romania, disaudification third;
Hrista Fournipov, Bulgaria, knocked aut
Gresory Grittifih, Barbada, 2:25 first; Robert
Wenalla, Kenya, stopada Diordje Petronilevic, Yugostavia, 2:31 second; Kholdav Gantuiso, Atangolia, stopped Richard Hamilton,
Jamaico, 2:22 second; Laurent Boudougni,
Franca, autpointed Imre Bacskoi, Hungary 41; Darren Obah, Australia, stopped Abdullah
Al-Barvenni, Oman, 1:25 third; Sone KyunsSun, South Korac, autpointed Alexander
Kuenzier, West Germany 5-0; Sleyfried Mehnert, East Germany, outpointed Abdellah

Peter Silva, Brazil, outpointed Charles

SOCCER Soviet Union 1. Australia ( STANDING

Group A

L T GF GA Pit Mahioleia, Swaziland 5-0; Martin Kitel, Swe-den, outpointed Naholu Monantsi, Lesotho 5-0;

A major international conference sored by the International Herald Tribune and Skudden, Arps, Slate, Meagher, and Flom LONDON, NOVEMBER 10, 1988 The last two years have seen a dramatic upstage in international corporate mergers and acquisitions. As the number of such infernational managings has increased, the use of hostile

tactics has the begun spreading rapidly, even among European and Japanese companies. These developments present business executives and public officials with important challenges and specimentes.

The international Herald Tribune and Skadden, Arps, State. Meagleband Flom have developed an exceptionally timely pro-mans which will address the effect of this new wave of inter-national increast and acquisitions upon business strategies and public policies.

A distinguished group of speakers will address the meeting including:

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Stantier, Agus, Slate, Mengher and Flore
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B.S. Sespritter and Bythanig Commission
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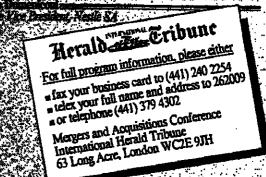
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# SPORTS/1988 SUMMER OLYMPICS

# Johnson Sets World Record in 100 OLYMPIC RESULTS

SEOUL - It was the race of the year, of the last four years. It was the long-awaited duel in the 100meter dash between Ben Johnson of Canada and Carl Lewis of the United States, known as the

It was Lewis's chance for retribution, having been beaten by John-son at the world championships in Rome last year in the time of 9.83 seconds, then the fastest ever run.

Johnson uncorked a tremendous start that gave him a stride lead over Lewis. And at 60 meters, Lewis looked to his right, as if he knew the race was over. Johnson hit the finish line in 9.79, yet another world record, with Lewis winning the silver in a personal-best 9.92. Linford Christie of Britain was third.

As he hit the tape, Johnson rejoiced. He had beaten his nemesis zuki of Japan in the 100-meter and proven that his shattering victory in Rome was no fluke.

"I didn't feel it was my best the 1,500 meters at the 1983 world race," said Lewis. "He must've really caught fire, because he was out there just like Rome."

The fabulous 100 overshadowed a number of other Olympic developments on Saturday. Jackie Joyner Kersee ran her fastest 800 45.24 seconds, the fastest time of meters in the final event of the the day, but he left the stadium women's heptathlon for a world imping in pain from the strained record, while Matt Biondi of the left thigh muscle injured three days United States won his fourth gold earlier and teammate Janet Evans won her third in the swimming competition. East Germany won three gold, three silver and three bronze medals in the pool, including Kristin Otto's fourth gold of the Games.

Joyner-Kersee needed a career best time in the 800 meters, the last event of the hentathlon, to break her world mark. She finished in 2:8.51, .41 seconds better than her previous best, and finished with 7,291 points, beating the world mark of 7,215 she set earlier this

"There were up moments and there were down moments and there were moments when I could have said forget it," she said, "but I was going to stick it out and break the world record."

The event includes the high jump, long jump, javelin, shot put, 100-meter hurdles, 200 meters and 800 meters.

Biondi won the 50 freestyle in world record time of 22.14, nipping Tom Jager of the United States. It gave Biondi four golds, a silver and bronze.

"I wanted to swim one race where I wasn't the great favorite so

Jesse Owens II is over.

ing took a sharp turn northward.

he said, "was to beat Carl Lewis."

wanted to beat Carl Lewis."

himself now playing catch-up.

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service SEOUL -- When Ben Johnson glided across

the finish line, in that stunning moment, he had

done something to Carl Lewis that had never

been done before: pinned a silver medal on him.

a stitch of ground from the 50-meter mark on.

Johnson, the electric shock starter, was as quick

at the end as he was at the jump. In the best

races of their lives, Johnson flat out dusted

In the greatest 100 meters of all time, with

Lewis, and the global epicenter of men's sprint-

four men under 10 seconds — giving the Seoul Games a centerpiece to put on the table for the

whole wide world to see - Johnson had his

Running in lane 6, Johnson had Lewis three

lanes to his left. Finally, with less than 10

meters to go, Johnson looked over. Seeing Lew-

is substantially behind, Johnson gleefully raised

his right hand in triumph, aiming his index

finger so high it looked like he was trying to

press a button in the bright blue sky.
"I don't care about the gold medal," Johnson

said. "I don't care about the perfect race. I don't care what the world record is. I just

For the second straight time in a race of

mammoth and mythic consequence - last year's

world championships in Rome, and in the Olym-

pics - Johnson clobbered Lewis over 100 meters, the benchmark of speed, and set a world

record en route. In Rome, it was 9.83 seconds.

Here, it was 9.79. In Rome, their differential was

.10 seconds. Here, it was .13. The gap is growing.

Lewis has thrown at Johnson the two fastest

races of his career - 9.93 at Rome, and 9.92 here — and drifted farther behind each time.

The man whom many consider to be the great-

est track and field athlete of all time finds

The prerace comments of both men were oddly prophetic. Johnson had confidently, even

boastfully, talked of beating Lewis, guaranteeing

eyes on only one. "The most important thing,"

Lewis, the relentless grinder, did not make up

Evans led from start to finish in winning the 800 freestyle.

"I expected a fairly easy race and it turned out to be a lot tougher than I thought," she said. "I'm just relieved it's over. It has been fun and all. I've been away from home so long. I'm really homesick."
Otto won her fifth gold medal

imming the backstroke leg on the 400-meter medley relay team, which defeated the United States. Other swimming victors were Michael Gross of West Germany in the 200-meter butterfly, Daniela Hunger of East Germany in the 200 individual medley and Daichi Subackstroke.

Steve Cram of Britain, who won of the 800-meter track competition when he finished sixth in his heat.

The Soviet Union, led by Vladimir Artemov and Dmitri Bilozer-

This O.K. Corral Shoot-Out Ended in a Slaughter

**GAMES ANALYSIS** 

Whether out of sincerity or subterfuse, Lewis

declined to specify Johnson as his target. "I'm not really focusing on Ben," he said, "I'm just trying to run the best race I can in my lane."

Lewis ran 9.92. Only one man has ever run faster,

"I really didn't see Ben's race until the last 30

meters or so, because he was a few lanes away."

Lewis said, though at any time in the race all he

had to do was look up to see Johnson ahead of

him. Indeed, in the last 30 meters Lewis searched

three times for his nemesis, anguishing at his own

inability to trim Johnson's lead. Lewis conceded

the first 60 meters to Johnson — assuming he'd

run Johnson down in the last 40. But 10-meter

splits show that Johnson actually extended his

"I'm really pleased with my own perfor-

mance in setting a new American record, Lew-

is said, though the claim had a hollow sound.

And he couldn't bring himself to praise John-

son by name, allowing only that "he ran a great

race, obviously, because he ran a great time."

Lewis had hoped to repeat his quadruple gold performance of 1984 with the 100 -

actually his weakest event - in lead-off posi-

tion. Some track experts thought Lewis was

trying to psych out Johnson by posting blazing times in the preliminary heats, like 9.99 and

9.97. But if he was sending a message to John-

son, it fell on deaf ears, and may well have siphoned some of the speed from Lewis's legs.

Johnson purposefully dawdled in the prelimi-naries, saving himself for the final. "Carl was trying to impress me," he said. "But I did everything the same as in Rome. It worked

Fresh and feeling in his prime, Johnson bolted from the blocks. "First 30 meters, I come out very fast and I don't see nobody. From 30 to 80, I

there, and it worked here, too."

lead between 60 and 80 meters.

and he was three lanes to Lewis's right.

SATURDAY'S EVENTS

race." Biondi said. "A world record, an Olympic victory, and a personal best time—it's all downhill from here."

chev, dominated the apparams finals in men's gymnastics as the fourth gold medal of the day in rowing. Romania, the Netherlands and Great Britain each got one gold.

The Soviet Union was shut out only in the wants with a said of the day in rowing. Romania, the Netherlands and Great Britain each got one gold.

ing Olympic champion. Lon Yun, 24, of China, won the gold medal. Israil Arsamakov of the Soviet Union won the gold medal in the 82.5-kilogram weight lifting divi-sion with a two-lift total of 377.5. The world record holder, Asen Ziatev of Bulgaria, was scratched from

In cycling, Lutz Hesslich of East Germany won the men's match sprint gold medal for the second time and Erika Saloumiae claimed the first-ever women's sprint title for the Soviet Union. Christa Rothenburg-Luding of East Germany Winter Games in the same year. She won gold and silver speed skating medals seven months ago at the Winter Olympics in Calgary. Saloumiae's victory gave the So-

viet Union its third cycling gold medal, and the Soviet men's pursuit team added a fourth. Denmark's Dan Frost won the final track cycling event, taking the

lead midway through the men's 50-kilometer points race and holding ff 24 riders to claim the gold.

Thomas Lange came from beSukova, seeded fifth, was hamoff 24 riders to claim the gold.

en's double sculls, winning in 7:00.48, almost four seconds abo of Romania Romania won the women's coxless pair: East Germany won the men's coxed four, the Netherlands won the men's double sculls and Great Britain the men's

The U.S. basketball team finished the preliminary round with a 102-35 victory over winless Egypt but it was announced that Hersey Hawkins, the college player of the year last season, had a strained right knee and was expected to miss the rest of the tournament. The took a silver and won a unique other teams reaching the quarterfi-place in Olympic history by collect-ing medals at both the Summer and Brazil, Australia, Puerto Rico, Yugoslavia and Canada.

Recovering after another slow start, the U.S. volleyball team fought off five game points in the first set and beat France, 17-15, 15-6, 15-13. The Soviet Union wrapped up its division by beating Italy, 15-9, 15-9, 12-15, 15-12.

The women's draw in tennis saw its first major upset when South Korean Kim Il Soon, ranked 385th in the world, upset Helena Sukova hind to win the men's single sculls pered with a leg injury. (AP, WP)

As Carl Lewis and the third-place Linford

Christie of Britain watched, Ben Johnson

signaled a world-record victory in the 100.

and I did my best to go straight through." Had

Johnson not glanced over at Lewis and not eased

off as he raised his arm in celebration, he would

When Johnson ran the 9.83 at Rome, lowering

the world record by a full tenth of a second, it

was called untouchable. But what Johnson did

here destigmatizes the Rome time, precisely be-

cause it proves Johnson isn't a a one-shot won-

der. From 1968 to 1986 the record in the 100

sank by only .02. In the last 12 months Johnson

has chain sawed it by another .14. He's the Chuck

Yeager of sprinting, the one with the right stuff.

And unless Lewis can reload, nobody out there

has enough stuff to agitate Johnson into pushing

What's next for Johnson is simple. He leaves

here with his reputation and his asking price

What's next for Lewis is more complicated. He

has three events to go - and you can bet he'll

keep his mouth shut about the composition of

the relay team, because it might be his only shot

at a gold - and right now they all look anticli-

mactic. A world record in the long jump would return him possession of the spotlight, but it

seems unlikely because the event is contiguous

with the 200, and the run will sap the spring

from his legs. He remains favored in both, but

even three golds could seem like he's regressed, so impossibly high is the standard he set.

At the end of the 100 Lewis pursued Johnson

to be the first to congratulate him. Then Lewis

turned right, toward the exit tunnel, and Johnson

nimed left, hugging the track, grabbed a Canadian flag, and set off on a victory lap. Lewis did a quick TV interview and spun around just in

time to see Johnson being borne back on the well wishes of his friends and countrymen.

Johnson's feet hardly touched the ground. He passed no more than five feet from Lewis.

who must have known then that the great and

shining moment of these Olympics was gone,

swept along in a tide of celebration.

inflated. He is a checkbook awaiting a pen.

himself to the edge of the envelope again.

he'd be ahead at 60 meters. "If Carl wants to beat surely have run even faster. Estimates were as

me," he said, "he'll have to catch me." To John-little as .02 to as much as .04 faster, which

son, this was the gunfight at the O.K. Corral. would have given him a 9.75.

FINALS

MEN'S 400-METER HURDLES L. Andre Phillips, U.S. 47.19 (Civripic re-cord; old record 47.62 by Edwin Masss, U.S., Montreal, 1976). 2. El Hadi Dia Ba, Senegal, 47.21, 2. Edwin Masss, U.S., 47.54, 4, Kevin Young, U.S., 47,94. 5. Winthrep Graham, Ja-maica, 48,14, 4. Kriss Akabusi, Britain, 48,69, 7,

gor III, West Germany, 4,78.

MBR'S HIGH JUMP

1, Guennadi Avdeenka. Soviet Union, 7 feet, 99t inches (2,38 meters) (Otymaic record: old record 7-8%, to Gerd Wessig. East Germany, Moscow, 1980). 2, Hallis Conserv, U.S., 7-8%. 3 (Ite). Roudoth Powernistyne, Soviet Union, and Patrik Stobera, Sweden, 7-8%. 5, Clarence Saunders, Bermado, 7-8.

5, Dielman Mogenbura, West Germany, 7-8.7 (Ite). Carlo Trashardt, West Germany, 7-8.7 (Ite). Carlo Trashardt, West Germany, 1987 Pakins, Soviet Union, 7-8%, and Datton Grant, Britain, 7-8%, IQ, Jim Howard, U.S., 7-6%, II, Brion Stanton, U.S., 7-6%, IX, Krzysztof Krwczyk, Potond, 7-8%, IX, Luca Teas, Italy, 7-4%, 14, Arturo Critz, Sooin, 7-4%, 15, Geoff Porsons, Erikain, 7-6%.

MEN'S JAYELIN

1, Topia Kerius, Finland, 276 feet, 6 inches (84,28 meters), 2, Jan Zelazny, Czechosloveko, 27%-11%, 3, Seopos Raty, Finland, 273-184, 4, Klaus Tatelimeter, West Germany, 271-4%, 5, Viktor Evcloukov, Soviet Union, 270-0%, 6, Gerald Weiss, East Germany, 26-8%.

7, Vicalimic Ovichipalikov, Soviet Union, 259-6%, 8, Dos Wenshund, Sweden, 256-10%, 9, Peter Bars Lund, Sweden, 256-7%, 10, Rimmo Kinnamen, Finland, 256-0%. 11, David Offley, Siridia, 25-5%, 12, Sejod Krazalic, Yususlovia, 245-5.

WOMERYS 198 METERS

WOMEN'S 100 METERS 1. Florence Griffith Joyner, U.S., 10.54 sec-ands (Olympic record; old record 10.42 by F. Griffith-Joyner, U.S., Seoul, 1981, 2 Evelyn Ashford, U.S., 10.53, 3, Helike Drechsler, East Germany, 19,85, 4. Grace Jackson, Jar 97. S. Gwen Torrence, U.S., 18,97, 6. N Pomochichnikova, Soviet Union, 11,88. Germany, Italy, a Groce Jockson, Jamesca. 1877. S. Gwen Torrence, U.S. 1887. & Notalia Pemochichnikova, Soviet Union, 11,00. 7, Ju-net Cumbert, Jamaica, 11,26. 8, Amelia Vet-chernikova, Bulbaria, 11,49.

chemikova, Bulsor Ic. 11.69, WOMEN'S 3,980 METERS 1, Tationa Somolenka, Soviet Union, 8:26.53 (Olympic record: old record 8:35.96, by Mori-cica Pulca, Ramenia, Los Angeles, 1984). 2. Paula Ivan, Ramenia, 6:77.13, 3. "Yvanne Mur-ray, Britain, 8:79.02, 4, Elena Romanova, Soviet Union, 8:30,45. S. Matalla Artemova, Saviet

et Union, 8:30.45. 5, Mañalla Artemova, Saviet Drion, 8:31.47.

4. Vickl Huber, U.S., 8:37.25. 7, Wendy Sty.
Britoin, 8:37.70. 8, Lynn Williams, Conda.
8:38.43. 9, Elisa Van Huist, Netherlands.
8:38.27. 10, Park Hust, Netherlands.
8:38.27. 10, Mary Sianey, U.S., 8:47.12.
11. Cornella Buerki, Switzerland, 8:38.22. 12, Annelte Sergent, France, 8:49.14. 13, Potitisue Plumer, U.S., 8:59.17. 14, Angela Chalmers.
Conda 94.27. 15, Debroch Brasher, Conda.
8:49.27. 15, Debroch Brasher, Conda. Canada, 9:94.75. 15, Debarah Bowker, Cona

QUALIFYING ROUNDS

MEN'S 118-METER HURDLES

MEN'S 119-METER HURDLES Semifical Qualifiers
Heat One—1, Jonathon Ridgeon, Britain, 13.74. 2. Richard Bucknor, Jamaica. 1391. 3. Stephane Cariston, Fronce. 13.61. 4. Colin Jackson, Brifain. 13.37.5, Viodimir Chichkins. Soviet Union. 13.60. 6. Tonie Cambell. U.S. 13.67. 7. Carios Sola. Sogin, 13.77. 8. Aloin Cuypers. Belgium, 13.97. Heat Two—1, Jiri Hudec, Czehoslovakla. 13.65. 2. Mikael Ylostola. Finland. 13.70. 3. Roger Kinadam. U.S., 12.17 (Olympic record; old record 13.20. Rosper Kinadom, U.S., Los Angeles, 1984). 4. Arthur Blake, U.S., 13.65. 5. Mark AlecKov. Canada. 13.64. 7. Tony Jarrett, Britain. 13.97. 7. Yu Zhicheng, China. 13.98. 8. Philipse 11.59. 7. Yu Zhicheng, Chino, 13.59. 8. Philippe Tournet, France, 13.73.

Tourret, France, 13.73.

MEN'S 409-METERS
Semifinal Qualifiers
Heat One—1, Tomoss Jedrusik, Pakand,
5.27.2, Jens Carlowitz, East Germany, 45.09.3.
Steve Lewis, U.S., 44.41. 4, Susumu Takono,
Jasan, 45.00. 5, Danny Everett, U.S., 44.51. 6,
Derren Clark, Austrolla, 44.9. 7, Gerson
Souza, Brazil, 45.35. 8, Bertland Cameron, Jamaica, 45.14.
Heat Two—1, Howard Davis, Jamaica, 45.40.

Heat Two—I. Howard Davis, Jamaico. 45.40.
2. Thomas Schönlebe. East Germany, 45.09. 3.
Ian Marris. Trinidad and Tobasa, 44.70. 4. In-

Amer Al-Malki, Omort. 6522. 6, Burtain Revnolds, U.S., 4446. 7, Briton Whittle, Britain, 45.72.
B. Devan Marris, Jamolca, 45.30.

MEN'S 388-METER
Final Qualifiers
1, Peter Elliott, Britain, 1:4454. 2, Jose Borbass. Brozil, 1:44.91. 2, Nixon Kiprufich, Kenya, 1:44.71. 4, Paul Ereng, Kenya, 1:44.55. 3,
Said Aquita, Moracca, 1:44.79. 4, Joquulm
Craz, Brozil, 1:44.75. 7, Johnny Gray, Inglewood, Calif., 1:45.84. 8, Donato Sabla, Italy,
1:44.70.

MEN'S HAMMER THROW

Cruz Brazil. 1:44.75. 7, Johanny Gray, Maskwood. Calif., 1:45.04. 8. Donato Sabka, Italy.
1:44.90.

MEN'S HAMMER THROW
Qualifying
Group One—I., touri Tamm. Soviet Union.
261 feet. 4% Inches. 2. Yuriv Sedyth, Soviet
Union. 227-51-2. 3 Raif Haber. East Germany,
254-54. Gunither Rodehou, East Germany,
255-54. Gunither Rodehou, East Germany,
256-14-2. 3. Julya Tidinen, Finland. 261-11.
70. Secsek, Hungory, 253-12. 7, Imme Szitos, Hungory,
250-10-2. 1, Julya Tidinen, Finland. 241-11.
70. Viktor Aasolova, Sulvaria, 230-2. 10. Dovid
Smilt, Britoin, 259-9. 11, Holdim Toumi, Alpe10. 215-71-2. 2. Aust Millehom, Britoin, 20491. 13. Lee Joo-Hyona. South Rorea. 183-74.
71. Kiell Byshedt, Sweden, missed.
Group Two—I. Serquel Liflyinov. Soviet
Union, 264-614. 2. Heinz Weis, West Germany,
253-414. 2. Ivan Tanev. Bulgaria, 252-1. 4. Johann Lindner, Austria. 251-314. 5. Tore Gusharson, Sweden, 259-914. 4. Christoph Schner.
West Germany, 264-914. 7. Planmen Alinav, Bulearia. 244-314. 3. Jozsef Vida. Hungory, 243-9.
Lance Deal, U.S. 241-774. 10. Kenneth Flort,
U.S. 238-1. I. Jud Loopen, U.S. 228-74. 12. Lucio Serrani, Italy, 231-314. 10. Kenneth Flort,
U.S. 238-1. II. Jud Loopen, U.S. 228-74. 12. Lucio Serrani, Italy, 231-314. 10. Kenneth Flort,
U.S. 238-1. I. Jud Loopen, U.S. 228-74. 12. Lucio Serrani, Italy, 231-314. 10. Kenneth Flort,
U.S. 238-34. 14. Norbert Brige, France, 26-64.
S. Alike Powell, U.S., 24-42. Antonio Corsos,
Spoin. 25-114. 1. Emiel Malbord. NetherJonds. 249-14. A Norbert Brige, France, 26-64.
S. Alike Powell, U.S., 27-414. 4. Leonid Volochine. Soviet Union. 25-194. 7. Pany Yan, Chino. 25-64. 3. Grovanni Evangesitsi. Italy, 25774. 9. Larry Myricks. U.S. 26-104. 10, Mark
errythe. Britan, 25-54. 11, Latins 2Spoina.
Hungary, 25-1144. 12 Jarmo Karno, Fieland.

Forsythe, Britain, 25-5%, 11, Laszlo Szalma, Hungary, 25-11%, 12, Jarmo Karna, Fialand,

WOMEN'S 400 METERS Final Qualifiers

1, Valoria Brisco, U.S., 4930, 2, Maree Holland, Australia, 50.24, 1, Olga Bryzgulna, Soviet Union, 49.11, 5, Diane Dixon, U.S., 49.24, 6, Petra Muli-49.11. 5, Digne Dixon, U.S., 49.84, 6, Petr

er, East Germany, 47.30.7, Heiga Arendt, West Germany, 50.36. 8, Deneon Howard, U.S., 49.67. WOLLEN'S 405-METER, HURDLES

(Crear of Qualifiers
(Crear of Qualifiers
(Crear of Qualifiers)

Ellen Fiedler, East Germann, 5428 (Osymplerscord; pid record 5461, N. El Moutavekit, Merocca, Los Aneeles, 1984); Anito Protit, Switzerland, 5481; Debro Filiatoff-Kins, Australia, 549; Totlana Kouratchilana, Soviet Union, 5304; Cristina Perez, Socia, 53,29; Solity Gunnett, Britain, 5544; Labanya Sherifeld, U.S. 55,51; Gudrun Abi, West Germanny, 55,50; Tofona Ledovskola, Soviet Union, 53,91; Sobine Busch, East Germanny, 53,91; Schowonde Williams, U.S.,55,95; Chantal Beouseant, France, 56,93; Elainer McLaubniffa, Britain, 54,11; Scall Elaine McLaushiin, Britain, Scall; Gretna Tramp, Netherlands, Scall; Genoweld Blaszak, Poland, Scale.

Bioszak, Poland, Sk.18.

WOMEN'S Bid METERS
Fland Qualifier's
1, Diane Edwards, Britalis, 1:85.64, 2. Delisa
Floyd, U.S., 1:58.52, 3. Kim Gollacher, U.S.,
1:57.39, 4. Christine Wochiel, Eust Germany,
1:59.44, 5, Siobadanka Colovic, Yupostovia,
1:59.44, 5, Sterna Woders, East Germany,
1:57.21, 7, Teresa Zunisa, Spoin, 1:58.85, 8, Inna
Evseeva, Saviet Union, 1:57.10,
WOMEN'S JAVELIN

WOMEN'S JAVELIN WOMEN'S JAVILIN Fried Ruellifers

1. Notatia Ermolovitch, Soviet Union, 211 feet, 4% inches, 2. Destise Thiernord, Switzer-land, 202-6½. 1. Beate Koch, East Germany, 214-44. 4, Silks Renk, East Germany, 208-94. S. Zsuzso Malovecz, Hungary, 218-114. 6, Palvi Alchranth, Finland, 204-1. 7, Fatima Whithread, Britain, 214-44. 2, Donna Marthew, U.S., 201-114. 9, Antonophy, Swienkin, Buldonia, 211-114. 1112. 9, Antonneta Selenska, Bulgoria, 211-11 K. 10, Irino Kostioutchenkova, Soviet Union. 207-574. 11, Petra Felke, East Germany, 209-0. 12, Ingrid Thyssen, West Germany, 207-514.

FINAL

1. Ben Johnson, Canado, 379 (World record; old record 9.03, Ben Johnson, Canado, Rome, 1997). 2. Carl Lewis, U.S., 9.92. 3, Linford Christie. Britain, 9.77. 4. Calvin Smith, U.S., 9.97. 5, Dennis Mitchell, U.S., 10.04. 6, Robson Silva, Brazil, 10.11. 7. Desci Williams, Conada, 10.11. 2. Roymand Stewart, Jourdica, 12.28. MEN'S TRIPLE JUMP

MEN'S 100 METERS

MEN'S TRIPLE JUMP
FINAL

1. Hristo Morkov. Bulgaria, 57 feet, 9½ Inches (17.4) energy (10) ympk; record; old record of Mexico. 1948). 2. igor Lopchine. Soviet Union. 57-54. 2. Alexandre Kovalenka, Soviet Union. 57-144. 4. Oise Protsenka, Soviet Union. 57-144. 4. Oise Protsenka, Soviet Union. 57-144. 4. Oise Protsenka, Soviet Union. 57-104. 5. Charile Simpkins, U.S., 56-872. 6. Willie Banks, U.S., 55-104.

7. Ivan Stanter, Czechoslovakia, 54-114. 8. Jacek Postusinski, Potand. 54-194. 9, Joseph Totwa, Niceria, 54-10. Norbert Elifoti, Bohomas, 53-14. 11. Didier Folise, Belgium, 53-04.

12. Maritami Yomashira, Jacon, 57-24.

HEPTATHLON

HEPTATHLON Overell Slending

Overall Standings

1. Jackie Johner-Kersee, U.S., 7,291 points,
(World record; old record 7,21s, Johner-Kersee, U.S., Indianapolis, 1988). 2. Sabine John,
East Germany, 6,897. 3. Anke Behmer, East
Germany, 6,898. 4. Natalia Chaybenkova, Saviet Union, 6,580. 5. Remiguila Sabievskojte, Saviet Union, 6,580. 5. Remiguila viet Union, 6.456. 6, ines Schulz, East Germa ny.6,411.7, Jone Flemming, Australia, 6,351.8. ny, av. 11.7, 30ne Plemming, Australia, 6,301.8 Clindy Greiner, U.S. 6,297. 9, Zazana Laibner-ova. Częchoslovokia, 6,252. 10. Sveriana Bour-ago. Soviel Union, 6,232.

Medalists' Perform revenies: Performances

1, Jackle Jayner-Kerses, U.S. — 100-meter-hurdles, 12,47 seconds; high jumps, 6 feet, 1 inch (1,86 meters); stot out, 51-10; 200-meters, 22,56; bong jump, 23-10; jovelin, 149-1-2; 200-meters, 2:06,51 (7,291 points).

2, Sobjee John, East Germany — 12,85; 5-10 , Sabine John, East Germany — 12,85; 5-10 ; 53-2 3-4; 25.65; 22-0; 139-7 1-2; 2:06.14

1. Aske Behmer, East Germany -- 1120: 6-0: 46-7; 23,10; 21-10 3-4; 146-1 1-2; 2:04.20 (6,858)

MEN'S 400 METERS MEN'S 400 METERS
Second Round Qualifiers
(starting position with qualifying time)
Heat One—1, Dowdy Jallow, Gambia, 46.91.
Alies Murphy, Australia, 46.98. 1, Jens
Corlovitz, East Germany, 45.64. § Friam WhitHe, Britain, 46.97. 5. Tomass Jedrusik, Poland,

Cornervon, Jamelca, 44.24.
Neet Tares—I, Elikana Nyona'ou, Kenyo,
44.25. 2, Anton Skerritt, Conada, 44.64. 3. Darren Cloric, Australia, 45.93. 4 Cayeliania Cornet,
Soola, 44.16. 5. Steve Levis, U.S., 45.31. 4, Devon
Morris, Jamolca, 45.93. 7. Takale Tura, Popula
New Guineo. 47.97. 8, Mohamed Amer AlAdditi, Oman, 44.79.

Maint, Ornan, 44.79.
Heat Feer—1, Butch Reynolds, U.S., 46.28.2,
Robert Stone, Australia, 44.52. 2, Susumu Totano, Japan, 45.42. 4, Patrick Deltos, Trinidad
and Tobago, 44.14. 5, Gerson Souza, Brazil,
45.90. 4, Heavand Dovis, Jonnaica, 45.97, 7, Gobriel Tlacah, Ivery Coast, 47.19. 8, Lucas Song,
Kenya, 44.85.

MEN'S 406-METER HURDLES Final Qualifiers (Storting position with squiffinal time) 1, Harald Schmid, West Germany, 4893. 2.

Kevin Young, U.S., 4256. J. Evern. 47.89. 4, Winthrop Greham, Jamolca, 48.57. 5, El Had | Dia Ba, Senegal, 48.48. 5, Andre Phil-MEN'S 800 METERS

MEN'S 808 METERS
Semifinal Qualifiers

(Sharing basinos with spailying Hine)
Heat One—1, Poul Errans, Kenyo, 1:46.38. 2,
Donoto Sobio, Italy, 1:46.38. 3, Slobodon Pope-vic, Yugostovic, 1:48.70. A Languing vic. Yupasiavia, 1:45.30, 4. Joqquim Cruz. Bro-zil, 1:46.16, 5. Babacar Niang. Senepal, 1:45.30, 6. Simon Hoosewerf, Conodo, 1:45.99, 7, Peter Broun, West Germony, 1:46.86, 8. Peter Elliott, Britain, 1:46.61.

Britain, 1:46.61.
Neet Two—I, Tom McKeon, Britain, 1:46.40.
Chelinh Boye, Senegal, 1:46.42. 3, Nixon Kiprofitch, Kenya, 1:45.48. 4, Jose Barbosa, Brazil, 1:46.20. 5, Sold Adulta, Merocca, 1:46.24. 6,
Johnsty Gray, U.S., 1:45.95. 7, Reda Abdenous,
Alperia, 1:46.97. 8, Alvaro Sitva, Portugol,
1:46.55.

MEN'S HIGH JUMP Float Qualifiers
Float Qualifiers
(17th evalifying helphi)
Clearing 7 feet, 5% lackes (2.28 meters)—
Dietmar Mogenburg, West Germany; Isar
Pakillas, Soviet Union; Geoff Parsons, Britothi; Clearene, Sounders, Bermade; Dolfon
Grant, Britoln; Hollis Conway, U.S.; Arturo
Ortiz, Sooin.

Clearing 7-44.—Robert Ruffini, Crachasio-vakia; Luca Tasa, Italy: Patrik Sloberg, Swe-don: Raudolf Povarnitzme, Soviet Union; Brion Stanton, U.S., Guennadi Avdeenka, So-viet Union: Carlo Tronhardt, West Germany; Jim Howard, Sugarland, U.S.: Krzyszfei Krawczyk, Poland.

Group One-1. Jon Zelezny, Czechoslo kio, 28) teel. På inchus (RS90 mehers). 2, See Rety. Finland, 267-På. 2. Vlodimir Ovichis kov. Seviet Union. 263-På. 4. Klimtne kov. Seviet Union. 263-På. 4. Klimtne kov. Seviet Union. 263-På. 5. Genald Weiss. E. Germany, 263-2. 6. Peter Bergiund, Swed 262-11à. 7. Seled Kräzalic, Yugoslevia. 2 1à. E. Einar Vilhidimsson. Iceland. 258-11 Tom Petrandit, U.S. 254-24. 10. Kozahira (2006).

194. 6. Einar Vilhlaimsson, Iceland, 288-11. 9, Tom Petronett, U.S. 254-214. 10, Kazahira Mizostichi, Jacon. 254-114. 10, Kazahira Mizostichi, Jacon. 254-114. 10, Phuloit Sisher, Switzerland, 269-414. 12, Roald Bradslock, Britain, 265-214. 13, Britan Crouser, U.S. 238-42. 14. Charlus Bertimon, France, 222-44. 18. Alter Albertone, Esperia, 272-44. 18. Sheshone Lacorta, France, 227-44. 17. Zelacyo Molekwa, Tomzanic, 221-74. 18. Sheshone Lacorta, France, 227-44. 17. Zelacyo Molekwa, Tomzanic, 221-74. 18. Sheshone Lacorta, Finkand, 287-14. 2. David Offier, Britain, 264-44. Group Two-1, Toole Korfus, Finkand, 287-14. 2. David Offier, Britain, 265-8. 3, Kiaus Tatelineter, West Germany, 244-2. 4. Dag Wenntond, Sweden, 251-4. 5. Viktor Evolution, 260-01-11. 19. Sweden, 251-4. 1. 4. Lee Wook-lone, South Korea, 253-71-4. 7. Sitvio Warsoenke, East Germany, 254-71-4. 2. Lee Wook-lone, South Korea, 256-24. 9. Dettel Michel, East Germany, 254-71-1. 19. Alcord Hill. Britain, 253-74. 17. Zerry Michael Hill. Britain, 253-74. 17. Poscal Lefevis, Product, 259-61. 18. Sisurdur Einarson, Icoland, 247-9. 14. Stephen Fernadoy, Conoda, 28-44. 17. Justin Arop, Usando, 286-41. 17. Justin Arop, Usando, 286-41. 18. 48-94.

WOMEN'S 100 METERS Sentifical Qualifiers

WOMEN'S 100 METERS
Sensificated quodiffers
(sharting position with quodiffers (sharting position with quodiffers)
(sharting position with quodiffers (sharting position with quodiffers)
(sharting position with quodiffers) (no. 1.1.4.2, Juliet Cuthbort, Jamorica, 11.02.3, Anglio Vetchernisova, Burjaoria, 10.96.4, Morfles
Gother, Escal Germany, 10.91.2, Gwent Torrence,
U.S., 10.99.6, Evelyn Ashbard, U.S., 10.88.7,
Lioudmitin Kondrottieva, Soviet Union, 11.08.8,
Sitke Moller, East Germany, 11.10,
Heart Two—I., Poulise Davis, Sharmon,
11.11.2, Groce, Jackson, Jamolca, 11.11.3, Mertene Other, Jamolca, 11.02.4, Notable Pomonthathikova, Saviet Union, 10.98, S. Fierence Griffith-Joyner, U.S., 10.24 (Olympic record; old record, 10.98, Griffith-Joyner, U.S.,
Saoul, 1988).6, Helke Druchster, Ecod Germany,
10.96, 7, Ulrike Sarvent, West Germany,
11.16.9, Neill Cooman, Neitherlands, 11.08,
WOMEN'S 408 METERS
Semifical Quediffers
(starting position with quadiffuse time)
Heat Oss—I., Martin Payne Wispins, Cangdu, 9.17, 2. Dogman Newboure, East German,
75.168.3, Denean Howard, U.S., 51.02, A Patra
Müller, East Germany, 51.85, S. Olga Nazarova, Soviet Union, 52.26, & Uhr Thihyan, West
Germany, 51.18, 7, Illiam Richardson, Canada,
23.21, a Dome Dison, U.S., 51.28, S. Charmoline
Craoks, Carnado, 51.46, Marre Holland, Australia, 51.91, 8, Olga Pryzaukna, Soviet Union,
51.91, 80.
WOMEN'S 808 METERS
Semificat Quediffers
(By starting position with quadifying fine)

WOMEN'S SIM METERS
Semifinat Quelifiers
(By starting position with qualifying time)
Hoot One—1, Joetto Clork, U.S., 2:00.83, 2,
Slobodonko Colovic, Yugoslovic, 2:01.83, 3,
Tertes Zunigo, Spoin, 2:00.94, 4, Shireen Boilev, Britain, 2:02.34, 5, Kim Gollogher, U.S.,
2:01.74, 6, Lettile Vriesde, Surkom, 2:01.83, 7,
Skruw Woders, Ecot Germany, 2:02.24, 8, No.

Skirun Woders, East Germany, 2:02.24, 8. Noteldo Olizarenko. Soviet Union, 2:01.51. deldo Olizorento. Soviet Union, 2:81.81.
Haot Two—i, Kirsty Wode, Britain, 2:02.75.
2. Delfas Floyd, U.S., 2:02.37. 1. Caby Lesch,
West Germany, 2:08.92. 4. Christine Wachtel,
East Germany, 2:08.92. 5. Sorayo Telfas, Bro-

**TENNIS** 

Sunday's Results

the Britoin, 46.17.5, Temesz Jedrusik, Poland,
46.12. 6, Ian Marris, Trinidad and Tobago,
45.84. 7, Sunday Uti, Nigeria, 47.88. 8, Eivis
Fords, Bertoudes, 46.47.
Heet Trave—I, Ousmone Diarro, Senegol,
46.84. 2, Todd Benneth, Britain, 46.37. 3, Simon
Klokembol, Renyo, 46.15. 4, Troy Douglos,
Berttudo, 45.69.5, Danny Everett, U.S., 45.63.6,
Innocant Esbusika, Nigeria, 46.27. 7, Thomas
Schoenjebe, East Germany, 47.67. 8, Bertland
Crossense Jennetov, 47.47. 48.47.

- Grant Porset and Heart Leconds, France. MEN'S DOUBLES Second Round Emillo Sanchez and Sergia Cosol, Spain, def. Harst Skoff and Alexander Antonibect, det. Lutz Matter and Ricardo Aciety, Brazil, 4-4-7-5, 6-4-6-7.

en Cohili and John Fitzgerold, Austra Durren Cahill and John Fitzserald, Austro-lia, def. Keily Evernden and Sruco Derlin, New Zealand, 67 6-8, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1; Allianian Macir and Millan Sreiber, Czechoslovskia, def. Vilay Amritrol, and Anond Anritral, in-dia, 4-6, 6-4, 6-6, 6-2; Slobadan Zivojinovic and Goran Ivanisevic, Yugoslavia, def. Heinz Gunthardt and Jakob Hiasek, Switzerland, & 3. 7-6 B-6: Marten Christensen ( Tousen, Denmark, def. Amas M Gliad Bloom, Israel, 7-5, 6-1, 6-7

WOMEN'S SINGLES Third Rosed Manuela Malseva, Bulgaria, def. Calerina Lindavist. Sweden. 6-1, 6-0; Lariso Savchenko, Lindovisi, Sweden. 4-1, 4-0; Lartso Savichenia, Soviet Union, def. Rim II-Soan, South Korea, 6-3, 7-6, Fabriela Sabatini, Argentina, def. - Sylvia Hanika, West Germany, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2; Natalia Zvereva, Saviet Union, def. Tine Scheur-Larsen, Demanti, 6-1, 6-2. Rafaella Reapi, Italy, def. Chris Evert, U.S., 2-6, 6-4, 6-1; Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Karjerina Malaeva, Bulsaria, 6-3, 3-4, 6-2; Steffi Graf, West Germany, def. Cotharine Swins, Franco, 6-8, 4-9; Zina Garrison, U.S., def. Barbara Pau,

6-3.6-0; Zing Gorrison, U.S., def. Borbaro Pr lus. Austria. 7-5. 6-2. WOMEN'S DOUBLES First Rosed
Elizabeth Smylle and Wendy Turnbull, J
traila. det. Manaela Maleeva and Kalej
Maleeva, Bulgaria, 42, 34, 48.

MEN'S SUBBLES

MEN'S SINGLES
Ther Research
Martin Jaire, Arpentina, def. Kim Bons-Soo,
South Korva, 6-4, 6-1, 6-12 Stefan Edberts, Svedeth, def. Jakob Missek, Sveftzer fand, 6-4, 6-4, 7-4
7-3; Poolo Cane, Holy, def. Javier Sanchaz,
Spein, 7-5, 7-1, 4-4, 6-1, 6-2; Carl-tiwe Stein,
West Germany, def. Anders Jarryd, Sweden,
2-6, 7-5, 6-1, 7-5; Michiel Schapers, Nesthertands, def. Sergio Cossi, Spoin, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4,
6-4; Tim Mayatile, U.S., def. Amos Manstorf,
Israel, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Milosiav Macir, Carchaslovokia, def. Guy Parged, France, 7-6 (7-1), 6-2,
7-5; Brod Gilbert, U.S., def. Robert Seguso, U.S.,
6-2, 6-1, 6-1,

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Second Roused
Gabriela Sabatini, Artentino, def. Sabrina
Goles, Yugoslavia, 6-1, 6-8; Sylvia Hanjian,
Wast Gernoony, def. Julia Mair. Zimbabwe, 6-1,
6-1; The Scheur-Lorsen, Demnark, def.
Wendy Turnbull, Australia, 6-4, 6-3; Manuela
Maleeva, Balsaria, def. Mercades Paz, Argenina, 6-1, 6-2; Caris Evert, U.S., def. Anna Maria Cecchini, Irahy, 6-2, 6-2, Kim Il-Saon, South
Korva, def. Helento Sukova, Casclasiovakio, 6-2,
6-4, 6-2; Caterina Lindavist, Sweden, def.
Nationalie Tousdor, Franca, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1; Rotoella Respis, Itahy, def. Claudia Kohde-Kisch,
West Germany, 4-6, 7-6, (1-6.1, 6-1)
WOMEN'S OUBLES
First Roose

WOMEN'S SINGLES

slevokich, def. Kirn II-Sopt and Lee Jegop-Myung, South Korea, 6-2, 7-6 7-4; Notherie Fausier and Isobiell Debrangeri, France, def. Sara Gomer and Clare Wood, British, 6-2, 6-6 6-1; Elsuke Insure and Kumiko Okomoto, Je-pan, def. Anna Marie Cecchial and Rofuelle Pig. Ser. Anth. Maria. Cecchini and Ratiselli Repol. Iraiy, 4-3, 6-7 (4-7), 8-6; Laries Sav-chenius and Natible Zverivo, Soviet Union del. Xochti Escabedo and Claudia Hernan-dez. Mexico. 6-2, 6-1; Carling Bagerit-Saver

YACHTING

to Days of Rucies)

Seterday's Reserva
FIFTH DAY
FIFTH DAY
FIFTH DAY
REN'S 40 CLASS
Race 5 — 1, Tyrosu Tyroiste and Tournes
Tyroiste Soviet Uselon, 8.86 poleth, 2, Peter Evota and Simon Mander, New Zaeland, 181.3.
Welfpame Humer and Joachien Humger, West
Germany, 270.4. Jurean Brietzke soul Eulanhard Schutz, East Germany, 200.5, John Shod-

Gen and Charlle McKee, U.S. 1990.
WOMEN'S QP CLASS
Roct'S.—1.Susanne Theel and Silbe Preuse,
Rost Germany. 200 points. 2. Micola Green
and Karlyn Dovis, Australie, 200, 3. Lartsen
Aleckotenka and frine Tchoualidnovskale. Soviet Union. 570. 4, Betting Lemanram and Annika Lemahram, Finiand, 200. 5, Marti Saderstrom and Biratito Benghason, Sweden, 14.00.

OLYMPICS ON TV

MONDAY, SEPT. 26 Austrio—6:08 A.M.-4:08 P.M. (Ch. 2); 8:15 P.M.-9:05 P.M. (Ch. 1); 10:20 P.M.-11:08 P.M.

(Ck. 2).

Sejatem—7:00 A.M.-7:00 P.M. (T 21).

Srazil—10:00 P.M.-8:00 A.M. (TV Globo).

Britoin—misinisht Sundov-8:55 A.M. 9:05

A.M.-10:25 A.M.-10:05 A.M.-10:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M.-7:00 P.M.-8:00 P.M.-(BBC 1).

Demmark—12:45 A.M.-8:15 A.M., 5:00 P.M.
6:00 P.M.-19:00 P.M.-10:00 P.M.

Fisiemd—4:25 A.M.-9:00 A.M.-6:00 P.M.-7:30

P.M. (TV 1): 18:26 P.M.-misinisht (TV 2).

France—4:00 A.M.-7:50 A.M.-1:20 P.M.-1:30

P.M.-17:00 P.M.-11:10 P.M.-17:10 P.M.-1:30

P.M.-17:00 P.M.-11:10 P.M.-17:00 P.M.-1:30

P.M.-17:00 P.M.-17:10 P.M.-17:00 P.M.-1:30

cs-3:00 P.M.-3:30 P.M.-7:00 P.M.-7:35 :58 P.M.-midnight (ET 1); 3:30 P.M.

Hons Keep-8:35 A.M.3:18 P.M. (Jode), Sedie-7:46 A.M.6:40 A.M. (TV 4). Indonesia-3:39 P.M.5:00 P.M., 5:30 P.M. 7:90 P.A. 7:30 P.A.-10:30 P.A. (TVRI). Taby—Midshift Sandon-noon (1974), Taby—Midshift Sandon-noon (1974), Jopon—7:35 A.M. 8:30 A.M. 8:30 A.M. 11:35 P.M. (Ch.1); 6:30 A.M. 4:35 A.M. (Ch. 4), Moloysle—7:30 A.M. 5:30 P.M., 7:30 P.M.-7:00 A.M.-5:3 10:30 P.M., 11:00 P.M.,mk 10:30 P.M., 11:00 P.M.-midnight (RTM 2). Neitherleads—3:00 A.M.-11:45 A.M. 8:29 P.M.-9:25 P.M. (Ch. 3). Norwer—3:00 A.M.-noon, 5:35 P.M.-7:25

10:50 P.M., 10:30 P.M.-midnight (RTP), Singapore—6:41 A.M.-3:06 P.M., 3:55 P.M.-10:00 P.M. (SBC 12). 1250 A.M.-7:00 P.M. (KBS.I): South Keren—9:00 A.M.-7:00 9 7:30 A.M.-10:30 P.M. (KBS 2).

1); 7:30 A.M-11:45 A.M. 8:00 P.M.-7:40 P.M. (TV 2). Switzeriand—3:25 A.M.-8:15 A.M. 11:00 -A.M-3:00 P.M. 5:50 P.M.-7:20 P.M. (TSR); 3:30 A.M.-6:30 A.M. (2:15 P.M.-115 P.M.-6:20 P.M.-7:20 P.M. (SSR). Theilmed—7:00 P.M.-8:00 P.M. (Ch. 3). 1); 7:30 A.M.-11:45 A.M., 8:90 P.M.-7:40 P.

Theiland 7:00 P.M.-E;00 P.M. (Ch. 3), West Germany—midnight Sunday-2:37 P.M.-E:15 P.M.-E:15 P.M.-P:45 P.M. 11:00 P.M.-midnight (ARD).

TUESDAY'S **EVENTS** 

nory round: 0030 women's 60 meters and men's 70 mgi Bostotheti—2345 (Manday) and

- Tipolis.
Coppeling—beats: 2390 (Monday) mem's
1,000 meter kayak singles: 2330 (Monday)
Teen's 1,000 meter Concilion singles: 2350
(Monday) women's 500 meter kayak fours;
8016 men's 1,000 meter kayak pairs; 0040 men's 1,000 meter Concilion points of 10 men's 1,000 meter knyok fours; 0400 men's 1,000 meter knyok fours; 0400 men's 1,000 meter Concilion sinales respectages; 0400 men's 1,000 meter Concilion meter knyok points respectages; 8500 men's 1,000 meter Concilion meter Conc

II--0405, 0530. 0600. 9730 women's H-

not round.

Jude—0780 men's lightweight (71 kg/1565)
pounds) fluid.

Sociar—0780 and 1880 semilinals.

Syschronized swittening—1889 Doet pre-Uminaries.
Table Tenis—200 (Manday) men's and
women's singlet, men's and women's doubles.

neussary), 2300, 1930, 1930 Water pole, prefini-hary round: 2309 (Manday) France vs. Italy, group A.; 0015, Australia vs. South Korea. group A; 6130 Soviet Union vs. West Germany's group A; 800 Greace vs. Spain, group B; 8518. U.S. vs. Hunsary, eroup B; 632 China vs. Yugoslavia, group B. Weststellaber –6700 Heavyweight (up 110 kg); 1109 Final. Wrestting—9400 (Monday) and 6730 Free-style pretinizary bouts—Heat-Ryweight (48 kg); fight-heavyweight (47 kg); fight-heavyweight (48 kg)), fight-heavyweight (49 kg).

velshi (90 kg).

Rece 5 - L East Gerr stack 5 — 1. East Germany (Jochen Schü-mann, Thomas Flock, Bernd Jackel), 0.00 points. 2. United States (John Kosteck), Wil-liam Bayfiz, Robert Billingham), 3.00. 2. New Zackand, Floomas Dodson, Stran Doubney, Arun Hansen), 5.70. 4. Denmark, 8.00.

BOARD SAILING Race 5 — L Jan D. Boarsmo, Neitherlands Antilles, 0.00 points, 2, Corios Inile 3.00, 3, Bart Verschoor, Neitherton Jan Bonso, Switzerland, 2.00, 5, Att

TORNADO

RECES — L. Jean-Yves Le Deroff and Micalos Henord, France, 0.00 points 2, Giorgio Zoccoff and Luca Santella, Holy, 3.00, 3, Lurs

Groef and Clinic Freitas, Brazil, 370, 4 Nosbert Petischel and Christian Clous, Austrije

8.60, S, Poul Elvistom and Inge Trine E(4)

strom Myrolf, Demonts, 10.06,

Rece 5 — 1, Peter Holmbers, Virgin Islands, 18,0 points, 2, He, Lawrence Lamleuc, Conada, 1,00, vacht materially preludicad, and Shart Childerley, Britain, 3,00, 4, Jose Luis, Dareste, Spain, 5,70,

RECES—L David Wilkins and Peter Kenne-dy, Ireland, 100 points, 2, Olepether Pollan and Erik Stortom. Norway, 100. 3, Lourent De-tone and David Ferre. France, 570. 3, Gary Smith and David Conner, Australia, 100. 5, UH

VOLLEYBALL



1943 | Jopen 1 South Koren 1 (8-15, 15-1 15-11, 15-8) Chino 1, Brazil 1 (2-15, 15-7, 15-12, 15-11) Peru 1, United States 2 (13-15, 9-15, 15-4, 15-4,

Profinituaries
MESH
Shokes J. France 8 (17-15, 15-6, 15-13)
3. Tonisia 6 (15-4, 15-11, 15-7)
timo 2. Netter leads 9 (15-11, 15-7)
timo 2. Netter leads 9 (15-11, 15-12)
ria 2. Sweden 1 (13-4, 13-15, 13-6) (15-12)
ria 2. South Koyer 6 (15-7, 15-10, 15-8)
Union 2. Hely 1 (15-9, 15-9, 12-15, 15-12) Men's Standings Trough Sut. Sitet, 24)

Olympic Games Seoul You have a date with Longines Precision

just laid out. At 80 meters I said, 'He's coming,' and he was just out of arm's length to touch it.

Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games 1988

Calgary and Seoul



Conquest VHP

Longines Conquest VHP (for Very High Precision), world's most advanced urist watch. In titanium and gold. Water-resistant to 30 metres. To-the-second time zone adjustment. EOL (end of battery life) warning. Sapphire

# SPORTS/1988 SUMMER OLYMPIC

# ASEAN. We approxime Otto Swims to 6th Gold, signed taken by our ten of Singapore layed or the bases. We also be the compositive of Singapore layed the compositive of Specific Specific Compositive of Singapore layed the compositive of Specific Compositive of Singapore layed the compositive of Specific Specific Compositive of Specific Compositive Option of Spe

have taken Positione that By Christine Brennan

have taken positions that the collection of the other taken positions of the other taken positions of the other taken of the ot

on intermediate-ring \$3:39.28 and intermediate-ring \$3:39.96.

forces, the IN; They shall Blendi became the first athlete making statements and a since Mark Spitz of the United talk at once I and they do coases to win seven medals in a mountly antalk at over 1 and the de States to win seven medals in a carmed nor any statement single Olympics, and promptly anther side as the base to ther side as as have by remounced he was retiring from competitive swimming to begin a career

as a water polo player. BRIFFS

U.S. gold medal on a day dominated by the Eastern Bloc. In five other races, East Germany won two

golds, Hungary won two golds and the Soviet Union won one.

Overall, East Germany won 11 i) — About Look chaning gold medals at the Olympic Park roles, eight days after a min Indoor Swimming Pool, with the low Hart's most outquien. United States second with eight.

The East Germans won 28 swim-

ning medals to 18 for the United A who have deposed in the States. By comparison, in the boyard to precipitate the Sept. and 33 medals overall. In 1976, the last control I sectional Greek and 33 medals overall. In 1976, the last non-boycotted Olympics, Americans won 13 colds and 34

Americans won 13 golds and 34 to think to the find an Olympics in which the U.S. there is prairied in park men, who received five golds here. ier to (rell ) was fewer than six (four in 1960) or the U.S. team won fewer medals overall (15 in 1960) than it did here.

While Biondi received most or the said Mary T. Meagher, who won a the attention the last week, Otto.

bronze medal Sunday in the 200-meter butterfly. Her time of the riches of East German swim-2:10.80 was nearly five seconds ming, won more gold medals. Evslower than the world record she ery race she entered she won: the 50 set in 1981, but gold medalist Kath-leen Nord of East Germany was nowhere close to the record herself,

"I wanted to win the 100 free and nowhere close to the record herself. winning in 2:09.51.

the moment she touched the wall "The times for me here show it's time for me to get on with the rest of my life," she said. "I'm feeling very disappointed. I just would have loved to go out on a better

Two other veterans of previous Olympics made splashes. Vladimir Salnikov, 28, of the Soviet Union shocked almost everyone by winning the 1,500-meter freestyle, the most arduous event on the Olympic agenda, in 15:00.40. That was more than five seconds off his world record, set in 1983. Salnikov, who finished fifth in the 1976 Olympics and won three gold medals in the 1980 Olympics, said this was the victory he would cherish the most because it came with every swimming nation competing.

Jill Sterkel, 27, who won a gold medal in the 400-meter freestyle relay in 1976, won a bronze in the 50-meter freestyle and became the first swimmer to win Olympic medals 12 years apart. Sterkel also was an alternate on the gold-medal-winning relay team of 1984. She found herself smiling at her

good fortune in Sunday's race, because, by all rights, she should have been watching it on television in her living room back home.

She finished third at the U.S. trials last month and failed to make the team. But when Angel Myers tested positive for drug use. Sterkel was recalled to the team and swam the 50 in 25.71 seconds, which tied her for the bronze with Katrin Meissner of East Germany. Otto

I knew we would be favored for the Meagher, dubbed "Madame gold in both relays, so I thought I Butterfly" years ago, said she was could win three gold medals," she retiring from swimming effective said through an interpreter. "Regarding the other races, I had not expected this. I wanted to win a medal but did not expect a gold." "It's incredible," Sterkel said.

"She's just great in everything." When Biondi, who began these Olympics with a bronze, then a silver and finished with five golds and four world records, said he was officially retiring to move to water polo, the Canadian relay team ap-









By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service SEOUL - Two past Olympic of loss for the U.S. team was bal- stood for any sort of record. anced by the fact that each lost to teammates setting Olympic records. Edwin Moses, the 400-meter

hurdle champion of the 1976 and 1984 Games and history's best in his event, finished third to Andre Phillips and El Hadji Amadou Dia Ba of Senegal. In the women's 100-meter final,

Florence Griffith-Joyner, who lowered the world record earlier this summer, defeated Evelyn Ashford, the 1984 champion with Heike Drechsler of East Germany winning the bronze. Griffith-Joyner's time, 10.54, was

than the 10.49 world record she ran in a preliminary race at the Americhampions from the United States can Olympic trials in July. However, her time Sunday was wind-assisted, were defeated Sunday in their quest her time Sunday was wind-assisted, of another gold medal. But the sense which means it would not have

Phillips, the world' best hurdler in 1985 and 1986, but who missed most of last year with an injury, finished in 47.19 seconds to break the Olympic record of 47.63 that Moses set in 1976, when he was a 21-year-old junior at Morehouse College in Atlanta.

Phillips gleefully paraded around the stadium in his victory lap shirtless and shoeless and waving the American flag.

Di Ba, a 30-year-old former high jumper, set a personal best in winning the silver medal with a time of 47.23. And Moses, the grand old man of hurdling at 33 who had been trying to become the first man to win three gold medals in the same track event, won the bronze in 47.56.

The order of finish would have been difficult to predict. Moses had lost or failed to finish a race only twice in the last 11 years. Through June 4, 1987, he had won 122 consecutive races, finally losing to Danny Harris in Madrid. Six weeks later, be stumbled over the 10th and final burdle in a race in Paris and did not finish.

Sunday, he seemed to be fighting through most of the race, as several racers earlier and finally Phillips and Dia Ba had too much power to overcome.

"I went out hard, as I had planned," said Phillips. "When I went over the eighth hurdle, and nobody was there, I knew I had it. I heard Dia Ba off the 10th hurdle, but I had enough left to hold him off. We both ran the race of our lives." Even before the final Griffith-

Joyner had twice broken Ashford's four-year-old Olympic record of 10.88 and, after Ashford matched it, she lowered it again, to 10.62. In her final, Griffith-Joyner was

straightaway. With about 20 meters to go, the tension began to drain from her face, and within five meters of the finish she broke into a smile.

Ashford, graceful in defeat, noted Griffith-Joyner's spectacular times this summer and said. "Only a man can run faster." As for herself: "My husband and I set our training for the gold," she said. "But I'm happy for the silver."

Gennadiy Avdeyenko of the So viet Union won the men's high jump at 7 feet, 94 inches (2.43 meters), breaking the Olympic record of 7-8% set by Gerd Wessig of East Germany in 1980.

Hollis Conway of the United States took the silver medal, clearing 7-8% a personal best. Rudolf Povarnitsyn of the Soviet Union and Patrik Sjoberg of Sweden also cleared 7-8% and shared the bronze medal. Conway was awarded second place on fewer misses.

Tapio Korjus of Finland won the gold medal in the men's javelin with a throw of 276-6. Jan Celezny of Czechoslovakia won the silver at 276 feet and Seppo Raty of Finland the bronze with a throw of 273-2.

Roger Kingdom of the United States, the 1984 Olympic champion in the men's 110-meter hurdles, broke his Olympic record in his second preliminary race of the day, finishing in 13.17 seconds and knocking down five hurdles along the way. His time four years ago in Los Angeles was 13.20.

The men's 400-meter quarterfinal went according to form for the most part, with the three Americans --- Steve Lewis, Danny Everett and the world record holder, Butch Reynolds — leading 16 runners into the final on Monday. Only one runner of note, Gabriel Tiacob of the Ivory Coast, failed to advance.

In the women's 400-meter hurdles, Ellen Fiedler fmished in 54.58 10.97. In preliminary races, she ran a seconds to lower the Olympic record of 54.61 set four years ago by Naval El Moutawakil of Morocco,

# Evert Eliminated by Italian, Chinese Divers Take 2 Medals

arn of Serbian.

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Chris Evert's chance for an Olympic medal in tennis, which was brought back as a medal sport for the first time since 1924, ended when she was defeated Sunday by Raffaella Reggi of Italy, 2-6,

Even, 33. I think my record has been one of the greatest. If I was 18, I'm sure I would have won a medal.

The Olympics came too far into my

Career."

Career.

The modal standings were: Soviet Union 60 total, 27 gold; East Germany 54 total, 23 gold, and the United States 33 total, 11 gold.

In diving, Gao Min and Li Qing of China finished first and second in the women's springboard competition with Kelly McCormick of the United States getting the bronze.

tronze. The U.S. women's basketball team clinched a spot in the medal round, running its record to 3-0 with a 94-79 victory over China.

Katrina McClain scored 27 points as the Americans withstood a 32-point performance by China's 6-foot-8-inch (2-meter) center, Zheng Haixia. Yugoslavia beat Czechoslovakia, 69-57, Australia the Soviet Union, 60-48, and Bulgaria beat South Korea, 98-

and the first own as total \$7. best Anne Marden of the United

United States boat second in The world and Olympic champi-

seppe DiCapua -- carried the Italian banner to victory in coxed pairs, the event they have dominated for seven years. The East Germans finished second.

A third Abbagnale brother, The East German women's quad

ets and Romanians finishing sec-In table tennis, Jiang Jialiang of China extended his winning streak

first full-scale Olympic termis tour- 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, to reach the quarterfinament since 1924 and was expect- nals.

four golds, a silver and a bronze.

Germans didn't enter. East Germany won the men's coxless four in 6:03.11, with the

on Abbagnale brothers — Carmine and Guiseppe, with coxswain Gui-

Agostino, won a gold medal in the

won that gold medal, with the Soviond and third.

to four in the preliminaries as the compament entered its third day. before deciding whether to retire Fiang beat Jean-Michel Saive of Belgium, 21-19, 21-14, 21-18.

States by more than three seconds at rated with some of the worst tennis 7:47.19 in the women's single scalls, of her career on a packed noisy and before the seven rowing events Court No. 1 at Olympic Park

had obvious problems with the toss West Germany won the men's on her serve, but she blamed only eights — the only race the East herself. "It was windy, but ! don't want to make any excuses she

"She just played a great match," Evert said of Reggi. "She moved me around a lot and gave me a lot

Germany in the final.

Reggi, ranked 24th in the world. said, "She's much better than I am. She was not at her best.

ed to meet Steffi Graf of West

Instead, her medal hopes avapo-

The wind was gusty and Even

"But maybe i should take a bit of credit. It was one of my great matches of the year and in my whole car<del>cer</del>."

Evert said she was not as "psyched up."

"I was well below par," she said. "It is getting tougher and tougher to be motivated. That will determine whether I play next year, or whether I play at all."

three more tournaments this year Pam Shriver, the No. 4 seed, kept American medal hopes alive as she Evert was the No. 2 seed in the beat Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria,

She said she will play two or

Todd Foster, complaining the cound had not ended.

### 2-Bout War Puts the U.S. Streak at 12

The Asso: ated Press SEOUL - Roy Jones, Mi-

chael Carbajal, Romallis Ellis and Andrew Maynard all ended their work in less than two rounds, while teammate Todd Foster had to fight twice Sunday to make the Olympic quarterfinals because the bell tolled for Chun Jin Chul when it should have been a horn.

Still, that ran the U.S. boxing team's winning streak to 12 bouts, a streak that was ended only when Kim Kwang quarterfinals of the 112-pound (50.6-kilogram) class. Johnson was only the third of the 12 U.S. boxers to be eliminated.

In the Foster-Chun 139pound bout, the bell rang near the end of the first round in ring B at the Chamshil Students' Gymnasium. Chun dropped his hands. The bell, however, signaled the end of a round in ring A. A horn is used for bouts in ring B.
Foster, knowing this, threw

a left hook as referee Sandor Pajar of Hungary shouted, "Stop." Chaos reigned. U.S. officials, claiming Chun had faked the knockdown to get Foster disqualifed, protested to the International Ama-

teur Boxing Association.

The Koreans protested, seeking a disqualification. It then was agreed to hold the fight again Sunday night, and about three hours later Foster was in the stands watching Johnson lose when he was informed he would be boxing

And if their parents refuse to let again in 45 minutes. them live away from home? The rematch was a war. Foster knock down Chun with a left-right to the head. Chun bounced up and gave as good as he got for the rest of

"The problem comes when the kids grow older and ask questions, or don't really want to do the hard workout, but there's really no choice. If they quit, they go to deepest anonymity, no advantages, no nice home, nothing at all. So,

# On the Sidelines, the Action Continues

Andre Phillips, second from left, crossed the line a

was third behind Hadji Amadou Dia Ba, left.

winner in the 400-meter burdles. Edwin Moses, right,

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Pent Service SEOUL — Two Israeli yachtsmen were ordered home Sunday by pation." leaders of their country's delegation for violating a ban on competition during Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year.

That was after the Bulgarian doing better at its sport than anyone else, withdrew from competition after losing a second gold medal on a drug violation.

The president of the South Korean National Olympic Committee resigned, as fallout from the Great Boxing Incident continued. And two U.S. swimmers were

dismissed from the Olympic team. and ordered to return home, for stealing a statue from a hotel bar. The Bulgarian weight lifting team, after winning four gold medals. withdrew in embarrassment af-

positive for an illegal drug. The International Olympic Committee said Angel Anguelov Guenchev, who set three world records Wednesday, had tested posi-tive for furosemide. a diuretic. Such drugs can produce quick weight drugs can produce quick weight and carried it into another bar," loss for athletes in weight-class Helmick said. "We expressed our sports and can mask illegal

strength-building steroid drugs. Guenchev was stripped of his ed positive for the same drug.

an delegation has decided to with-draw its team from further partici-permitted by the Korean authori- "what their duties are." draw its team from further partici-

The statement said Bulgaria's the Bulgarian sport, and take meaers and the doctor of the

U.S. swimmers Troy Dalbey and only as a practice run. Doug Gjertsen, fresh from their gold-medal performance in the 400-meter freestyle, were leaving a bar at the Hyatt Hotel when they removed a marble lion's head worth more than \$500, South Kore-

an police said. The two swimmers headed toward the nearby Itaewon nightlife district, where a hotel employee spotted them, the police said.

Robert Helmick, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said the ter a second Bulgarian lifter tested two could face charges and were to appear before Seoul police for more questioning on Tuesday.

The facts as presented to us showed that indeed the two athletes took a piece of wall decor from the hotel bar, took it out into the street keen regrets and they expressed theirs as well." Helmick said Dalbey and Griert-

medal, as had been teammate sen would be allowed to keep their Mitko Grablev, who Thursday test-medals. They were not scheduled for any further events. Since this is the second case," a The U.S. Olympic Committee's

Dan and Ram Torten will be weight lifting association would in- withdrawn from sailing in the 470 Mohamed Lamine Azziz Derouaz, vestigate "these irregularities cast- Class races, according to Uri Afek, was suspended for one game for ing a shadow over the reputation of the head of the Israeh delegation. weight lifting team, which had been sures against the athletes, the train-concluded that the sailors compet-according to the International

claim that they took part in the sail raeli team refrained from competi-

Then Tamas Ajan of Hungary, neral-secretary of the International Weight Lifting Federation, said Kalman Csengeri of Hungary had been suspended for two years because he tested positive for testosterone, a steroid, and Fernando Mariaca of Spain received the same suspension for amphetamine use. Csengeri had placed fourth in his division and Mariaca 13th in his.

A Spanish pentathlete, Jorge Quesada, also tested positive for an illegal drug, used to steady the hand in shooting events, and was expelled from the games, the IOC

Michele Verdier, the IOC spokeswoman, said doctors for the Spanish team had been warned by the IOC over a "lack of medical supervision" concerning drugs. She said sanctions against the doctors

were up to the Spanish Olympic

team statement said, "the Bulgari- executive board said the swimmers committee and that the IOC warn-

In another incident, the coach of the Algerian men's handball team,

Much of South Korea seemed to tested bout on Friday. Five South ring and attacked a referee who had officiated while a South Korean

the actions" at the gymnasium. "I

deeply regret this incident." Many South Koreans' initial re-

leaders appeared to have decided that the incident reflected poorly

Chosun Ilbo newspaper said. because of the abysmal sense of shame over the incident," Dong-a

### Sun of South Korea outpoint The Olympic Flame, and Spirit, Still Burn Brightly Romanian Wins 3 Gym Golds ed Arthur Johnson for a 5-0 decision that put Kim into the

By Lawrie Mifflin

The second section of the second section of the second section of the second se New York Times Service SEOUL — It seemed a simple snough question. Elena Shousnound of the Soviet Union had won the women's individual all-around gold medal on Friday. But Daniela Silivas of Romania, the all-around silves medalina in the allwon three of the four gold medals

So the question was put to Silivar: "Who is now the best female gymnast in the way are Silivas Irowned and turned to be two conferred Thanks or the two conferred Thanks or t translator said, "We are discussing this question and are discussing this question, and we have decided,

it is not really a question being posed, but a creater of Silvas smiled. She had never said a word. But her silence was more than modesty or courtesy, acsaid a word. But her silence was the bars. ing the American women.

"In Socialist countries there are on his team in Seoul, Phoebe very clear, dictatorial procedures to be followed at any international praise anybody else, any person or any other team other than your own country. It's very extent competition," he said. "You cannot

Karolyi had overheard the two Romanians. He said the coach, Adrian Goreac, had suggested Silivas's reply be: "Count the medals,

and you'll have your answer." "Silvas didn't want to say I am in the desire, no difference in the better: because she knows Shou-discipline of our kids."

shounova is the Olympic champion," Karolyi said. "But she couldn't praise a rival. So she just didn't say a word. These kids have more decency than all the judges and coaches in the world."

Whatever their opinions of each other, Shonshoumova, 19, and Silivas, 18, dominated the Games in gymnastics. Shoushounova showed an iron will in the individual allaround contest, narrowly defeating Silivas. Perhaps she was ured, perparatus finals, she was outscored by Silivas in all four events.

Silivas won the gold in floor ex-

ercise, uneven bars and balance

beam and took the bronze in the ver on the beam and a bronze on 1976. Karolyi, who coached in the are spotted "jumping and bump-Olympics for Romania in 19772. 1976 and 1980 before defecting in 1981, had only one medal-winner

Mills's bronze on the balance bar.

But Karolyi remained convinced

that Americans can perform just as brilliantly as Soviets or Romanians, even if it is more difficult under the American system. "It's a mistake to think about conesty and the decency to shut these 'mysteries,' which are promoted so widely in the U.S., about how the Russians and the Romanians prepare their kids," Karolyi There is no difference in preparation, no difference in the willingness to work, no difference

nancial and geographic. U.S. gymnasts, supported by their families, must pay for their training. And, he said, it is "such a big country, we cannot organize territorially and gather and keep all the top kids in one school all year 'round."

"People, the kids and the parents, would refuse. If American kids are forced to do something, they throw up their hands and say 'No.' You have to give them freedom, a choice hans her intensity sagged after Fri-day's duel, but in the individual apfrom behind. It's the American way."

The Romanian way, he said, is typified by Silivas, the heiress apparent to Nadia Comaneci, whom Karolyi coached when she won the vault. Shoushoumova earned a sil- all-around title in Montreal in Karolyi said budding gymnasts

> ing" on playgrounds as early as age 5, then enrolled in state-run gymnastics schools.

> "They don't refuse," he said. "because they've seen what's happened with other girls who got picked. They see she got good food, education, they see she got pocket money, they see her parents got many financial advantages.

the round, bloodying Foster's nose in the progress.
In the second round, Foster hurt Chun badly with a right to the head, sent sent him recling with some more solid shots to the head, then, his own face a mask of blood, knocked down Chun with a vicious left hook that stopped the fight at 2:05 of the second round,

By George Vecsey SEOUL - Halfway through these Summer Games, it is easy to spot the negative parts. Television ratings down in the U.S.? NBC should have known that baseball and football are hot in September and that many American fans don't think it's a good Summer Games unless Mary Lou Retton is winning all the medals.

pillering part of a statue? Ship 'em home and make 'em watch political commercials. Two Bulgarian weight lifters are stripped of their gold medals for testing positive for banned substances? Ship 'em home and show 'em medical movies of what may happen to

Two American swimmers are picked up for

their bodies in 10 years. The head of the Korean Olympic Committee resigns because of the attack on a referee by Korean boxing officials? Ordinarily, that might seem like a mere gesture, but the lack of security and the mood of disrespect did not exist in a vacuum.

Empty seats at most venues? Empty hotel

rooms? Empty seats on planes? That might

make future Olympic hosts leery about turning

over the tickets to tour packagers. But September halfway around the world was a tough sale to begin with. For all the news that must be noted, there is a broader feeling that South Korea is coming off well in terms of competence and hospitality.

Here are just a a few reasons one professional vagabond is glad to be here:
Spotting the Olympic flame shimmering in empty Olympic Stadium Saturday night, a glowing witness to what Ben Johnson and Jacke Joyner-Kersee accomplished hours earlier. The traditional robes being worn by some children for Chusok, the Korean Thanksgiving that is sort of a cross between the Jewish rituals for Passover and Succoth.

Flowers everywhere. Cabbage kimchi. Potato kimchi. Carrot kimchi. (Sure, you can smell kimchi on the subway. But I'll miss it back in New York, where the prevailing aroma is nowhere near as wholesome.) School children who giggle when foreigners try out their first 25 Korean words.

No George Bush. No Michael Dukakis. New friends in Tacque explaining the national song "Anirang" over giant bottles of Oriental Beer late one night. The sense of a shared national identity, so different from the United States. Colorful signs of "Welcome — Bienvenue" flashing from small mountain villages as the Saemanl train flashes through the countryside.

An accounting of the incidents, and there are many, that show that all is not doom and gloom at the Games in Seoul.

Orange crosses glowing in the night from the top of some houses, churches and schools. Budhist chanting from apartments and temples. Modern Koreans explaining why they converted to Buddhism or Confucianism or Christianity. Food, food everywhere. Fresh noodles in train stations. Freeze-dried noodles mixed with scalding hot water at sports arenas. Juice in containers and stacks of hard-boiled eggs and dried fish, packages of walnuts and sausages. No sight or sound of George Steinbrenner,

York Yankees. The friendly "What's up?" from black American soldiers in civilian clothes shopping in lusewon. The dignified black generals who autograph photographs to the master tailor P.S. Sol. The reminder that our polyglot society back home works better than we sometimes think.

the man who would rebuild the American

Olympic movement but cannot save the New

assaulting one of his players during Afek said delegation officials Algeria's 23-22 loss to Yugoslavia

oly as a practice run. be still agonizing over the behavior.

The other 17 athletes of the Isofits boxing officials after a contion on Yom Kippur, which for the first time coincided with the Olym-

> boxer lost. Kim Chong Ha, in a resignation statement, said, "As president of the Korean Olympic Committee and host of the 24th Olympic Games, I take full responsibility for

actions had been to blame the referee. "Unfair Judging Spoils Olym-pic Boxing Bouts," the Korea Times headlined Friday. By Saturday, though, opinion

on South Koreans. "Shame on Olympic Host," the "We are at a loss how to behave

Subway maps so large and graphic in Korean and English that you need never get lost. The clear

acoustics of the subway announcements in Korean and English. The punctuality of the trains. Watching an American couple, tears in their eyes, taking their newly adopted Korean-American baby home with them from the Holt Children's Services in Seoul. That baby, one of

thousands placed by Holt over the years, was treasured more than any gold medal.

At the modern Holt village for 300 disabled people at rural Ilsan, exchanging clenched-fist acknowledgements with proud Korean national wheelchair basketball players, drilling for the

Paralympics in Seoul next month. The friendly smiles from Ricky Davis and Anne Donovan and Edwin Moses as they rec-

ognize a familiar face from the States. After the hotel barber gave me a good haircut and then vanished, the young woman who materialized and held my hand and said, "American man very gentle." Wasn't that sweet? Who said there is anti-Americanism here?

The proud look on Sohn Kee Chung's face as the 1936 marathon champion carried the torch into Olympic Stadium on opening Saturday. The 88 children in the opening ceremony, all born on the day Korea was awarded the Summer Games six years ago. Ginseng tea. Peanut tea. Rice tea.

Running through the giant modern sculp-tures in Olympic Park. Being passed at a rapid clip by Eamonn Coghlan. Soviet cyclists whizzing past. Athletes taking pictures of Koreans. Koreans taking pictures of athletes. Realizing that Teresa Edwards would be as respected as Don Mattingly and Harry Carson if there were pro basketball for women back home.

Watching Soviet athletes, officials and journalists joking and idling at different events. Glasnost is in the air. Not a word about Lloyd Bentsen.

Not a word about Danny Quayle. Knowing we can never see enough of Korea while chronicling the dreary drug tests and the dumb piliering pranks. But giving it a try.

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# **Nadine Gordimer: Fighting** For the Right to Be a Writer

PARIS - Nadine Gordimer is among the most honored, and honorable, of writers. She is at work on her 10th novei and has published eight collections of short stories.

Her language is English, her nationality South African. She calls herself a white African and she says that her last vision when she dies will be of the burnt winter veld near Springs, the small mining town where she grew up. She is small and elegant: a Tanagra in finest tensile steel, wary and scrupulous not only be-cause this is what her ethics and her aesthetic demand, but because she lives under a regime in which each word and gesture must be weighed.

Her first short story was published in a literary magazine in 1939, when she was 15. Her first novel came out in 1953 and while one critic in the United States praised her social awareness, he found her a young writer disastrously in love with words. "I wasn't politically active

### MARY BLUME

then. I was against apartheid and I thought that was enough," she says. It

"The problems of my country did not set me writing; on the contrary it was learning to write that set me falling, fall-ing through the surface of the South African way of life," she wrote in "The Essential Gesture," a remarkable collection of nonfiction just published in Britain.

To call yourself a white African means you really have to identify first of all with the black struggle, and you have to show that you are ready and waiting to opt out of class and race." she says. "You can't simply say I am against apartheid, you have to live it in your life as far as you

Nadine Gordimer is often called a political writer, a term she dislikes because it confines literature, as indeed it does politics, to a narrow field.

"A political writer is a propagandist, someone who begins writing with a purpose. I have to fight all the time for my right to be a writer. I don't agree with Jean-Paul Sartre's famous dictum that there are certain times when a writer should give up writing and become a total activist. He said it, but of course he never did it himself.

"I think that in the end if you are an artist of any kind you serve your society best by doing what you can do best. I do

not mean you should serve your cause as

a propagandist. That I would never do, I wouldn't even know how to write propaganda. So I reserve for myself the right to be a writer first. I do think I have very necessary responsibilities. I am answerable for what happens in South Africa

Everybody is, black and white," Unlike some of her friends Nadine Gordimer has a passport and the freedom to travel. She is often invited to speak abroad, and accepts. "It is not what I would have chosen, but you are born into a situation with certain respon-

T am answerable for what happens in South Africa. Everybody is, black and white.'

sibilities. I feel that when I'm abroad I can't be abroad privately. It goes against my convictions and what is expected from me because of these convictions. I cannot live in South Africa and live an entirely private life. If I wanted to do that would have to go live somewhere else." On the occasion of the publication in France of her 1974 novel, "The Conser-

vationist," she recently gave a talk at the British Council in Paris and answered with extreme courtesy the same questions that were asked in Athens, Amsterdam, Princeton and the other places she has spoken during the past year. She believes that South Africa's future

is as a multiracial society in which blacks and whites have equal rights. At the British Council she was once again asked if this does not mean that South Africa will automatically fall into the tyranny and

chaos of some of its neighbors.

"I do not think you can minimize the chaos and suffering of some of the other countries," she replied. "But why should this be an argument for whites to continue to oppress blacks in South Africa? Why the assumption that the minute you get a black majority nonracial government, no moderation is possible

The next day, in her Paris hotel, she said she wished she had been sharper. "I should have said does this mean that the terrible things that are done by whites in South Africa are acceptable? Why don't you judge the white minority by the same standards that you judge the black dicta-

Even the well-intentioned who claim to

welcome majority rule often argue that the effect on South African culture will

"What are they talking about?" Gordimer says. "The real culture today is destroyed by apartheid. The idea that culture comes from Europe, that if you take the whites away everybody's going to run around in animal skins, painted. I am really shocked by that."

"People act as if we were talking about paradise, as if we were talking about the millennium, utopia. I find this offensive. loften think when I am in Europe or America that there is a total lack of

"I am very cautious about saying this because I don't mean you don't understand our situation. I mean a lack of understanding of how we cope and the sense of privilege, the tremendous privilege, to know some of the people we know, people whose names you have never heard of. And there is a wonderful form of friendship, our friendships are different from other people's. There is more trust, there has to be."

Gordiner mentions such writers as Jeremy Cronin, a white, and Nzwakhe Mbuli, a black, both writing out of prison and — this is the point — writing ex-tremely well. And she cites the thoughtful analyses and proposals for the future made by members of the African National Congress such as Pallo Jordan, a black who has been labeled a wild firebrand. "I would have liked to play a speech he made in Athens to the people last night and say you don't meet these people, you never talk to them, you've got ldi Amin

on your minds." Gordimer has written that responsibility is what lies outside the Eden of creativity. She is glad she briefly knew that Eden from having started to write so young. "I think that gave me the obstinate basis to cling to my right to be a writer, to be an artist, and to realize that if I ever started tampering with whatever talents I had, my existence didn't really count for much.

Because she is a South African writing in South Africa. her country's pain is always present in her work, even indirect-- in the superb descriptions of the land that a small minority has taken as its own, in the basic human relationships inevitably thrown awry in the corrupt environment in which they occur, in the precious freedom enjoyed by a few and which Gordimer has called the freedom of the loose end, in the fact that the country and its people are inescapably



Gordimer seeking to describe situations so truthfully they cannot be evaded.

the same. In what many consider her finest novel, "Burger's Daughter" (1979). she takes her epigraph from Claude Levi-Strauss: "I am the place in which something has occurred.

In her collection, "The Essential Ges-ture," Nadine Gordimer writes on such subjects as "Where do Whites Fit In?, "Relevance and Commitment" and "Living in the Interregnum." The title essay comes from Roland Barthes's statement that the writer's work is his essential gesture as a human being. "Ours is a period in which few can claim the absolute value of a writer without reference to a context of responsibilities." Gordiner

The essential gesture always applies: It is the writer in the act of transforming experience, asserting his right to write in the society in which he lives. First World writers, free from the urgent need of selfexpression that writers have to fight for in such places as the Soviet Union, Vietnam, South Africa and certain Latin American countries, tend not to think much about social responsibility, though Gordimer makes exceptions for Gunter Grass, Heinrich Böll and Samuel Beckett who "takes on as his essential gesture a responsibility direct to human destiny.

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and not to any local cell of humanity. This is the assumption of a messenger of the gods, rather than a cultural worker. . Is Beckett the freest writer in the world, or is he the most responsible of

The writer's duty is to write as well as possible. "Nothing I say here will be as true as my fiction," Gordimer said in a lecture in New York. The demands are great: To have more writing time she sent her two children to boarding school, but they have not held it against her, she says. In her latest collection of short stories she wrote, "The tension between standing apart and being fully involved; that is what makes a writer. That is where we

In the same introduction, she said, "I am acting upon my society, and in the manner of my apprehension, all the time history is acting on me. Asked during a talk at Princeton what one can do in the present situation in South Africa, she replied, "Write better."

Her essential gesture is the one Chekhov demanded: "To describe a situation so truthfully...that the reader can no longer evade it."

What better object can you have in your life?" she says.

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### LANGUAGE

# **Eat-Your-Peas Politics**

By William Safire WASHINGTON —"I haze my mother-in-law," muttered the

cannibals, is evidence of a longtime derogation of a vegetable as something unpalatable to young people:
good for you, but requiring some
persuasion to eat — wholesome, nourishing, BOR-ing.

which was mistakenly thought to be a plural. It wasn't a plural mess in a dish - but enough speakers of the language thought of it as the plural form of pea that the back-formation took place and what we now call peas is thought of as the plural.

place with the Greek word kudos, which means "praise." Many people who do not speak Greek mishand clapping, and upsets purists. for the inevitable burst, but the bastard back-formation is That's an example of the

kids hate peas, or pretend to, belinguistic use of peas-eating as a requirement

The direction to eat peas is resented not only as imperious, but boring. In the Los Angeles Times last year, Judith Michaelson quoted Lynne V. Cheney, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, criticizing the quality of elementary readers in today's schools: "They string sen-tences together about how to find a iob, how to read the telephone books, how to eat your peas."

The reader now has eyes narrowed: What is all this seemingly disconnected background prepar-

ing us for?
Only for an appreciation of the best coinage of a compound adjective in the 1988 election campaign. Paul Taylor of The Washington Post quoted "a Democratic strate-

paign" as warning fellow Demo-crats of a problem their candidate may face: "He can come across as a

cannibal.

The cook sternly pointed to the plate and said: "At least eat your plate and said: "At least eat your use of language. The imperative This hoary joke, a mean-spirited slur at both mothers-in-law and surface to hundred to h to hyphenated adjective in the manner of "a take charge guy or "a drop-dead look." The resulting "eat-vour-peus figure" immediat calls up a picture of unwanted parental authority, with connectations of "or else" to follow.

The pea is a back-formation whoever is the coinex is now in a from the Middle English pease, bind: Should he or she individe his or her passion for semi-anonymity, thereby avoiding the wath of the pease was like porridge, an edible Dukakisarians, or should the comer step forward to receive hosanna from language mavens?

Whoever you are, you have con up with a beaut, which should last long after the heat of this campaign has cooled. But as long as you re-The same change is now taking main in the shadows, you can have only one kudo.

takenly assume kudos, a singular noun pronounced KU-dose, to be a plural pronounced KU-doze. Act-be in danger of being cut from the ing on that misconception, they squad The central quality of a bubback-form a singular kudo. One ble is its fragility, and those who "kudo" is like the sound of one find themselves on it are waiting

but the bastard back-formation is coming into the language same as the pea.

Kids who enjoy eating peas are named Rollo; most red-blooded kids have peas or present to be a series of the new stang—late-1980s tingo that deserves close examination. A quick check with Stuart Berg Flexner and the new stange of the new sta musicians are falling down on the cause they know the vegetable is job of creating the latest argot, but good for them. This has led to the college students are still doing fine.

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PROFILE MONES

Por Michigan

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Mr. W.

Def. a clip of definitely, is now the word for terrif, and on some campuses has out-neatened near No longer do you cream a course you wax it, presumably with no buildup. And to have a good time at a party is to rage, which we all do against the dying of the light...

Jonathan E. Lighter, working on a new dictionary of slang citations, is attuned to campus use of from hell as an intensifier. That was a party from hell" was a gathering not to miss, whereas "That was an exam from hell" was a toughie.

Both slanguists are catching dis, a verb meaning "to put down, dero-gate, bumiliate," presumably a cip of the noun disrespect. To dis some one is to show disrespect for that

New York Times Service

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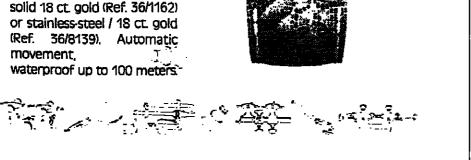
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